

401 no 100

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1970

Established 1867

## Striking Union, I Agree on Year Contract

By Fred Farns

Nov. 11.—General Motors Corp. and the United Auto Workers tentatively agreed today on a new three-year contract to end the strike-paralyzed automotive giant to nearly by Dec. 1.

The agreement, expected to cost the company about \$3 billion, was called inflationary by GM's top negotiator.

The agreement were withheld until the UAW's GM

is it probably at a meeting set for tomorrow morning.

The council representing the union's 155 GM bargaining units in the United States, must okay the pact before 304,000 UAW members vote on it.

The eight-week strike has had widening adverse effects on the sluggish U.S. economy, and settlement of the contract dispute was haled by the Nixon administration.

The stock market bounded upward on news of the settlement.

Asked whether the proposed contract is inflationary, Earl R. Bramblett, chief negotiator for the huge automaker, said:

"The cost of the settlement is substantially more than the anticipated increase of productivity. . . That's the general definition of inflation."

Elaborating, Mr. Bramblett said the proposed contract "includes significant compensation factors which result from the inflationary trends prevalent in our economy since the 1967 agreement was signed."

"It also provides protection," he said, "against future increases in the cost of living. Whether or not such increases will result in higher wage costs and the inflation which results from cost increases beyond the productivity of our economy, only time will tell."

The agreement was announced in a joint statement this morning by both sides and followed hard bargaining that extended into the small hours early today. Yesterday was the informal target date for settlement of the nation's costliest manufacturing dispute.

Engagement also went on the chopping block, but managerial have been a condition of the settlement.

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Nov. 11 (NYT).—The government stepped in Rolls-Royce, the aircraft engine company financial dis-

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Nov. 11 (AP).—General Winton M. Ris on the first leg at might take him ure that Christmass American prisoners

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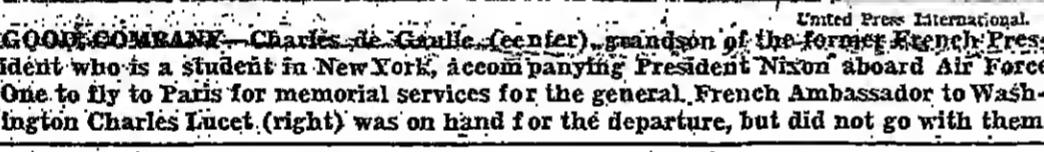
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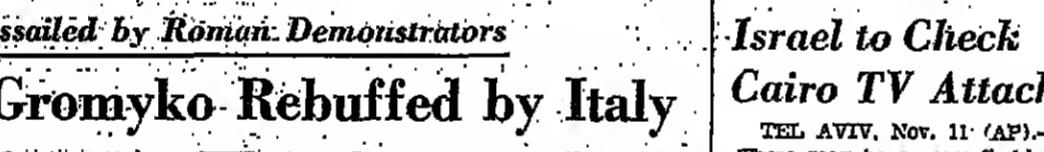
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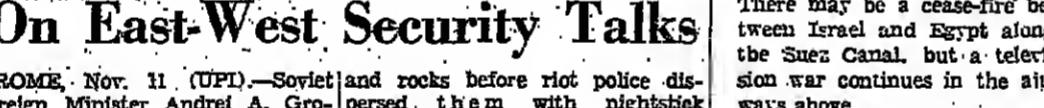
Associated Press  
AT COLOMBEY—Police holding back the crowd yesterday at Gen. de Gaulle's home.



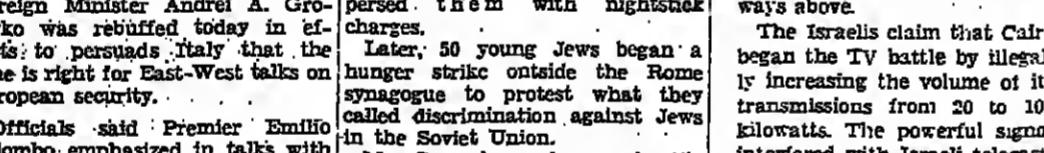
United Press International  
GOING HOME—Charles de Gaulle (center), grandson of the former French President who is a student in New York, accompanied President Nixon aboard Air Force One to fly to Paris for memorial services for the general. French Ambassador to Washington Charles Lucet (right) was on hand for the departure, but did not go with them.



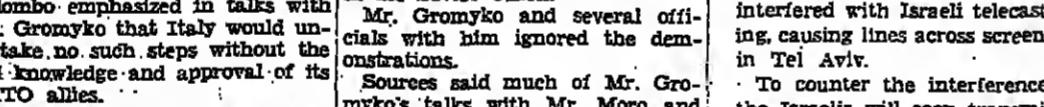
ASSAILED BY ROMANIA DEMONSTRATORS  
Gromyko Rebuffed by Italy  
On East-West Security Talks



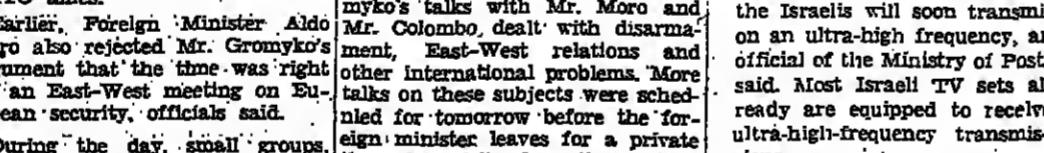
ROME, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was rebuffed today in efforts to persuade Italy that the time is right for East-West talks on European security.



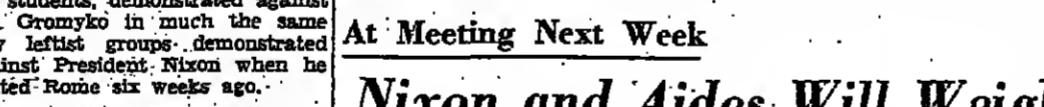
Officials said Premier Emilio Colombo emphasized in talks with Mr. Gromyko that Italy would undertake no such steps without the full knowledge and approval of its NATO allies.



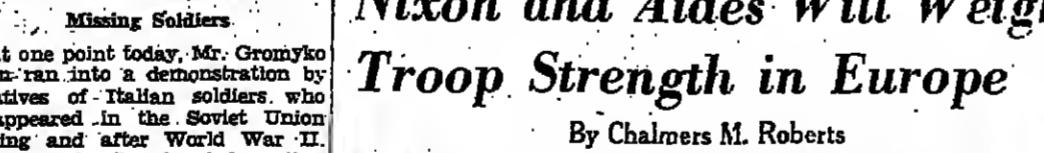
Earlier, Foreign Minister Aldo Moro also rejected Mr. Gromyko's argument that the time was right for an East-West meeting on European security, officials said.



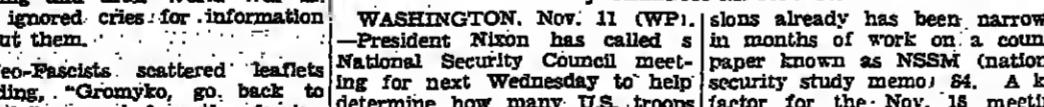
During the day, small groups ranging from neo-Fascists to Jewish students demonstrated against Mr. Gromyko in much the same way leftist groups demonstrated against President Nixon when he visited Rome six weeks ago.



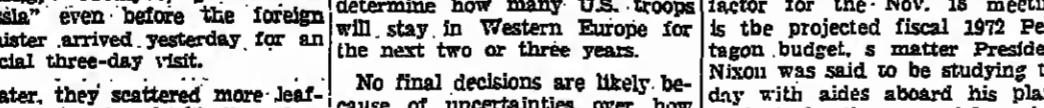
MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, go back to Russia even before the foreign minister arrived yesterday for an official three-day visit.



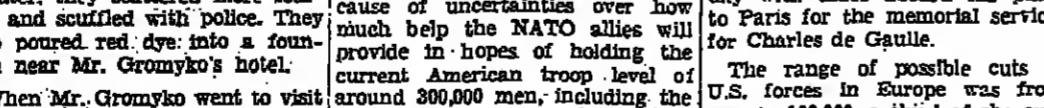
Later, they scattered more leaflets and scuffled with police. They also poured red dye into a fountain near Mr. Gromyko's hotel.



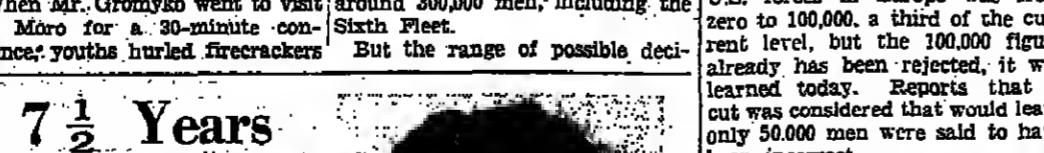
When Mr. Gromyko went to visit Mr. Moro for a 30-minute conference, youths hurled firecrackers.



But the range of possible decisions already has been narrowed in months of work on a council paper known as NSSM (national security study memo) 54. A key factor for the Nov. 15 meeting is the projected fiscal 1972 Pentagon budget, a matter President Nixon was said to be studying today with aides aboard his plane to Paris for the memorial services for Charles de Gaulle.



The range of possible cuts in U.S. forces in Europe was from zero to 100,000, a third of the current level, but the 100,000 figure already has been rejected, it was learned today. Reports that a cut was considered that would leave only 50,000 men were said to have been incorrect.



As of now it appears Mr. Nixon's choice for the force level after next June 30 lies within the range of holding the present figure or cutting 20,000 or 30,000 men. While Mr. Nixon's strong statement about troop levels, made in Ireland en route home from his recent European trip, has been interpreted by some as meaning he will agree to no cuts, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird is said to be prepared to cover the modest reductions.



Also to be covered at the meeting are proposals for what is known as MBFR (mutual balanced force reductions); by agreement with the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact. But here there is currently a major difference of



(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Raffaele Minichiello

from jail in what the Italians call political liberty.

Minichiello was not specifically charged with the hijacking, since there is no reference to aerial hijackings in Italian statutes.

He was indicted by a Brooklyn, N.Y., grand jury for the piracy, but his return to the United States is considered extremely unlikely.

In defense summation, attorney Edmondo Zappacosta said Minichiello's responsibility for the hijacking was diminished because the airline had ordered the pilot to obey Minichiello.

Another two years will be deducted from his term under a recent amnesty rule.

Defense attorneys said they would appeal the verdict.

If the court fails to act on the appeal within six months, Minichiello will be released

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Including Nixon and Podgorny

# 100 Leaders in Paris For De Gaulle Rites

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Statesmen from around the world flew into Paris today to pay last respects to a man they might not have always agreed with but whom they recognized as one of the last of the greats.

If there was any theme to Gen. de Gaulle's funeral it was that friends and enemies alike could ignore ideologies and arguments long enough to do something in common. Le Monde called it a planetary mourning. The Communist newspaper *J'Humanité* called him a statesman, though a bourgeois one.

President Nixon, Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny and close to 100 other world figures arrived for the memorial services tomorrow at Notre Dame Cathedral. The number of dignitaries in Paris was unprecedented, police said. Other nations, like Communist China, will be represented by their ambassadors. Britain sent four prime ministers: Edward Heath, its present, and his predecessors, Harold Wilson, Harold Macmillan and Anthony Eden. Prince Charles represents Queen Elizabeth II.

Across France, Frenchmen prepared for services in their towns and villages. Others planned for the pilgrimage to Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises, the village 110 miles east of Paris where Gen. de Gaulle will be buried.

### Common Man

Though De Gaulle wanted a official funeral in Colombey, he invited the men and women of France and of other nations of the world" to come if they wanted. Many already had begun the journey today and by nightfall the police estimated that 10,000 persons had arrived in the area of the village of 364.

De Gaulle asked that no bells be rung for his funeral, but at Notre Dame and in cathedrals across France they will sound at 3 hours tomorrow in his honor.

At Colombey there will be only a children's choir.

In the afternoon, the chiefs of state will be received by President Georges Pompidou at the Elysee Palace. French sources said he will have private meetings with those leaders who requested them, and indicated that both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Podgorny would be received. Would Mr. Nixon see Mr. Podgorny? The French reply was that aside from their private meetings with Mr. Pompidou they'll all be in the same salon.

The Israelis claim that Cairo began the TV battle by illegally increasing the volume of its transmissions from 20 to 100 kilowatts. The powerful signal interfered with Israeli television, causing lines across screens in Tel Aviv.

To counter the interference, the Israelis will soon transmit on an ultra-high frequency, an official of the Ministry of Posts said. Most Israeli TV sets already are equipped to receive ultra-high-frequency transmissions.

At the funeral, the Israeli delegation will be received by the chief of staff of the Egyptian army, Gen. Abdel Nasser, who attended the funeral last month for Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who died in 1948.

Some women wept. Some placed bunches of white chrysanthemums and carnations in the rain-swept churchyard.

President Georges Pompidou and Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas flew here by helicopter to pay their final respects.

President Pompidou spent 11 minutes inside the house before flying back to Paris to prepare for the reception of nearly 100 world leaders due to attend a memorial service for De Gaulle in the capital tomorrow.

In Colombey, meanwhile, officials made the final preparations for tomorrow's service, which De Gaulle instructed should be a simple affair with no official delegations present.

A French armored scout car will carry the Tricolor-draped coffin from La Boissiere to the church.

Mrs. De Gaulle and members of the family will follow in five or six cars at a slow pace, officials said tonight.

The procession will take eight minutes from La Boissiere to the square in front of the church, where a detachment of army, air force and navy men—totaling 1,200—will render full military honors.

Six young men from Colombey will carry the coffin on their shoulders into the church. After the hour-long service, the six youths will carry the coffin between the moss-covered tombs and gravestones to the white limestone tomb where De Gaulle will be laid to rest.

The general will be buried in a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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## Russians Just as Surprised As 'Wrong-Airport' Generals

ANKARA, Nov. 11 (AP).—The landing in Soviet Armenia of a light plane carrying two American generals was comic international incident that surprised the Russians as much as the Americans, informed sources said today.

Their U.S. Army U-8 plane, bound for Kars in eastern Turkey, came down at Leninakan Oct. 21 after mixing up two railroad tracks, the sources said.

The plane was not intercepted by Russian jets and apparently flew inside the Soviet Union for about ten minutes without detection, they said.

The pilot, U.S. Army Maj. James Russel, Maj. Gen. Edward C. Scherer and Brig. Gen. Claude M. McQuarrie Jr., and a Turkish escort officer, Col. Cevat Deniz, thought they were at Kars when the plane touched down and waited for a vehicle to lead them to the terminal.

A vehicle appeared, but on it instead of the Turkish red star and crescent there was only a large red star, the Soviet symbol.

The pilot suggested trying to take off again, but Gen. Scherer said it was dangerous and ordered him to stay on the ground, the sources said.

An astonished Russian officer stepped out of the vehicle, the source continued. With sign language he ordered the Americans and Turkish officer into the terminal building.

They sat there for an hour before a translator appeared. "Who are you?" he asked.

"Where are we?" the Americans asked.

As the rank of the Americans became clear, more important level Russian officials and officers were brought into the case, the sources said.

Eventually a large team of investigators was called in and questioned the four officers at

a comfortable villa where they were installed.

The sources said the U-8 pilot was following a railroad track that runs between Erzurum, the town where they took off on a tour of military installations in eastern Turkey, to Kars.

They ran into bad weather and when they saw the ground again the tracks were gone. A little later they again saw tracks. They followed them to a town and airport which turned out to be Leninakan in Soviet Armenia.

A Russian railroad runs along the border east of Kars, north-south. The Kars-Erzurum railroad is east-west.

Turkish sources also said the plane made an unauthorized approach to the border area "where it had no business" and followed a radio beacon into Leninakan.

American sources refused comment on the reports.

Gen. Scherer, chief of the American military aid mission to Turkey, told the Associated Press he could not comment on any "substantive element" of the case until an investigation by State and Defense Department officials is completed. The debriefing is taking place in Ankara.

Turks Release Soviet Plane ANKARA, Nov. 11 (UPI).—A small Soviet plane hijacked last month to Turkey by two Soviet students will be returned soon to the Soviet Union, the Turkish government said today.

It said the pilot and one passenger will be on board with a special crew for the return trip. But students Nikolai Glinov and Vitaly Kardennik, who requested political asylum after their landing at the Black Sea town of Sinop, stayed behind. There was no indication of their fate.

Sources said the working group had clarified some positions at yesterday's meetings, but without reaching agreement. The sources said these included the wording of the first article of the proposed treaty on recognition by West Germany of the post-war frontier along the Oder and Neisse Rivers, which gave Poland large areas of former German territory.

Poland maintains that final normalization by Bonn of this border must be the starting point of the normalization process.

Other sources of differences were West German legal reservations about final settlement of the frontier, and efforts to obtain easier emigration for German-born Poles wanting to join family members in the West, the sources said.

Other witnesses and lawyers were taken there by bus, but it took Gyurko more than an hour to find her way there. The courtroom was then full. She asked to be admitted and was told to submit a written application with identification details from her internal passport. She did so, and was told that she would be admitted only to hear sentence passed at the end of the trial.

About two hours before today's session ended, she was called in as a witness, the dissident sources said. She was then allowed to remain until the end of the session. The judge reportedly told her that she, Mr. Uboschko's mother and other close relatives would be admitted tomorrow.

The session then is expected to hear both sides' closing arguments, the verdict and probably sentencing.

The sources said all but one of the witnesses at today's session testified only about Mr. Amalrik's co-defendant, Lev Uboschko. He was arrested in January for bringing two documents from Moscow to Sverdlovsk and trying to distribute them to students at Sverdlovsk University.

One of the two documents was Mr. Amalrik's open letter to the Soviet writer Anatoly Kuznetsov, who defected to Britain last year. The other was a leaflet distributed by two young Italians in a demonstration at a department store, demanding the liberation of former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko and other dissidents.

The sources said Mr. Uboschko also pleaded not guilty, but answered questions. He reportedly testified that he did not know Mr. Amalrik before the trial and did not understand why they were being tried together.

The presence of a copy of something that Mr. Amalrik wrote is the official reason for putting him on trial in Sverdlovsk, a city normally closed to foreigners and 800 miles from Moscow.

Before the trial began, dissident sources said the prosecution would base its case on the letter to Mr. Kuznetsov, his "1984," his book "Involuntary Journey to Siberia," and comments he made in two television films, one of which has been broadcast in the West. None of these things has been published here, but some of them have been copied and circulated privately.

The one witness who testified in Mr. Amalrik's case was his wife, Gynel.

**At Meeting Next Week**

## Nixon and Aides Will Weigh Troop Strength in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

opinion between the Pentagon and the State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The Pentagon is said to be extremely wary of entering into talks about mutual troop cuts, although the NATO allies, including the U.S., already have proposed this in principle.

The issue must first be settled by the President and then at the winter meeting of NATO foreign and defense ministers in Brussels in early December.

Underlying the NSC study has been the fact that the U.S. and the Soviet Union are now in general parity in the field of strategic nuclear weapons. This parity would be codified by an agreement at the SALT talks in Helsinki.

Both the State Department and the Pentagon want very much to hold the troop line in Europe, in view of that parity, as a convincing form of deterrence. Moscow might risk a military move in Europe, the theory goes, if it felt American strategic nuclear power had been checkpoints.

The problem in holding the troop line, however, is both financial and political. The overall federal budget for 1973 now faces a large deficit and Mr. Laird is under pressure to limit Pentagon spending.

NATO Help Sought

The United States has been seeking help from the NATO allies, but the response so far has not been very encouraging. Mr. Nixon suggested at a NATO meeting in Naples that contributions could be either in the form of improvements in European forces or in budgetary support for U.S. forces. The net annual foreign exchange cost of

the U.S. forces in Europe is around \$1.5 billion.

The British announced they were beefing up their own forces. They have put a \$33-million annual price tag on what they propose, but Washington figures it at only \$12 million.

The West Germans favor budgetary support in the belief that this would be easier politically at home. But figures suggested by Bonn so far have been far too low for Washington's liking. The United States has refused to put a figure on what it wants because it fears that failure to meet it would encourage Congress to cut back the U.S. forces.

The Nixon administration has one eye on Sen. Mike Mansfield's long-pending resolution calling for a "substantial" cut in U.S. forces in Europe.

Officials figure they will be in a somewhat better position in the new Congress due to what Mr. Nixon has called "ideological" gains in the Senate in the recent election.

The NSC study was ordered to set the U.S. posture in Europe for the rest of the 1970s but it is doubtful that any decision can hold for more than the rest of Mr. Nixon's present term.

NATO, under Secretary General Manlio Broso, has been doing its own report. The Broso report identifies nine areas where NATO should make qualitative improvements. Examples are concrete shelters for aircraft, improved mobilization planning, and new tactical communications including a battlefield satellite system. This study will be presented at the NATO meeting in December.

Some of these elements were discussed at yesterday's meeting in Brussels of the Eurogroup of NATO defense ministers. Among ideas under study is one to have European allies take over such current U.S. tasks as manning air defense missiles and early warning systems, which would save foreign exchange.

**W. Berlin Mayor to U.S.**

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (UPI).—West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuetz left today for a six-day visit to the United States that may include meetings with President Nixon and also UN Secretary-General U Thant, a spokesman said.

## Scheel Back In Warsaw On Pact Talks

### Difficulty Hinted on Some Key Issues

WARSAW, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel of West Germany and Stefan Jedrychowski of Poland resumed treaty negotiations here today still seeking agreement on several essential issues and amid hints their talks might go on longer than expected.

The ministers headed 12-member government teams at a plenary session in a small white 19th-century palace in central Warsaw.

Officials said they would hear a report from a working group of experts from both delegations, which met twice yesterday to try to narrow differences while the ministers took a day off from the talks.

Mr. Scheel, who was in Brussels yesterday, flew back here from Bonn shortly after midday.

"According to Plan"

He told reporters he had brought no new instructions from Chancellor Willy Brandt. "The negotiations are running according to plan. We did not have to pause to get new instructions. There was no interruption," he said.

A Bonn government spokesman told a reporter it was still hoped that the negotiations could be completed by the end of this week.

But if this was not possible, the talks might have to carry over into the beginning of next week, the spokesman said.

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FOR THE GENERAL—Children stand in silence at the flowered tomb of Anne de Gaulle, at the Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises cemetery, where the general will be buried today.

## Foreign Leaders Who Will Attend De Gaulle Rites

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Officials of the French Foreign Ministry said yesterday that the following foreign leaders would be among those attending the ceremony in Paris for Gen. de Gaulle:

Austria—Foreign Minister Abdratidz Boule.

Australia—Foreign Minister Luis Maria de Pablo Pardo.

Austria—President Franz Jonas.

Bahrain—King Hamad.

Bahrain—Prince Charles and Prince Michael of Kent.

Cameroon—Prime Minister Pierre Techo.

Canada—Foreign Minister Jean Lapierre.

China (Peking)—Gen. Huang Chen.

Colombia—Former President Carlos Flores.

Congo (Kinshasa)—Archbishop Makarios.

Croatia—President Josip Broz Tito.

Cuba—President Fidel Castro.

Cyprus—President George Vassilis.

Czechoslovakia—President Ludvik Svoboda.

Denmark—Prime Minister Poul Schlundt.

Egypt—President Anwar Sadat.

Finland—President Urho Kekkonen.

Greece—Vice-President Leonidas Karamanlis.

Guinea—President Sékou Touré.

Haiti—President Jean

Just in time

Make  
On Sures Russians in Brooke Letter.

## Laird Insists U.S. Missiles aren't for First Strike Use

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird renewed assurances that the United States is not trying to develop its strategic missile system so effectively that it would threaten Soviet retaliatory forces and thereby undermine current arms-control negotiations.

"We have not developed and are not seeking to develop, a weapons system having, or which could be reasonably construed as having, a first-strike potential," Mr. Laird said in a letter made public yesterday by Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass.

In an exchange of letters with Sen. Brooke, the defense secretary said that newly deployed Minuteman-3 missiles have "relatively low" capability for knocking out Soviet missiles in hardened underground silos.

Sen. Brooke, welcoming these renewed assurances, interpreted this to mean that "even if all [three] warheads from a Minuteman-3 were directed against a single target," it would take more than one such missile to achieve a "significant probability" of knocking out a Soviet missile. The senator's explanation, reportedly based on private information from the Pentagon, provided the most explicit public assessment to date of the Minuteman-3.

A administration official contemplated new look would involve President Nixon and the top layer of the Republican National Committee said the shakeout, only as a consequence of last election results, would be evident in two or three weeks.

Stressed that many of active changes, particularly before the election and viewed as part of a mid-term turnover for administration, a well-placed source said the changes to begin two weeks.

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Both defeated congressional candidates, Rep. George H. Mahon of Texas and Rep. Clark M. MacGregor of Minnesota, are in top appointments, these id. Both Rep. Bush and MacGregor have long been of the President and were backed by the administration's unsuccessful Senate

We've been discussed at the use as possible additions to President's staff or as national chairman.

It was suggested, may be Secretary Clifford M. High Republican officials also acknowledged they had by the party's losses in the mid-term elections.

arm belt. In addition, been some displeasure administration over Mr. MacGregor's handling of the defense budget.

signature of Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, a long-time of the President, is soon by some officials, he wants to return to fe.

Mr. About Mitchell, General John N. Mitchell managed Mr. Nixon's in 1968 and who remains the President's closest adviser expected by some to be similar assignment for the campaign.

Mitchell, however, has flatly a would not undertake the 1972. It believes, Mr. Mitchell's resumption from the cabinet within few months has been linked about in Washington departure of Presidential advisor Daniel P. Moynihan after the year to return to his post at Harvard been for some time. It been reported, and not at Bryce N. Harlow, also or to the President, would the end of the year and Procter and Gamble as Los Angeles Times

\$3.1 Billion in '69

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Contributions in the nation's Protestant churches increased slightly in 1968 to reach \$3.1 billion in 48 denominations reporting, according to a study published by the National Council of Churches.

The increase over 1967, which was about \$100 million, was more than wiped out, however, by the 4 percent decline in the purchasing power of the dollar, brought on by inflation between 1968 and 1969.

The new statistics showed that the average member of the reporting denominations contributed \$87 to his church in 1968, compared to \$85 in 1967.

The highest per capita giving in the denominations reporting, was listed by the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, where the average member's contribution in 1968 was \$360.

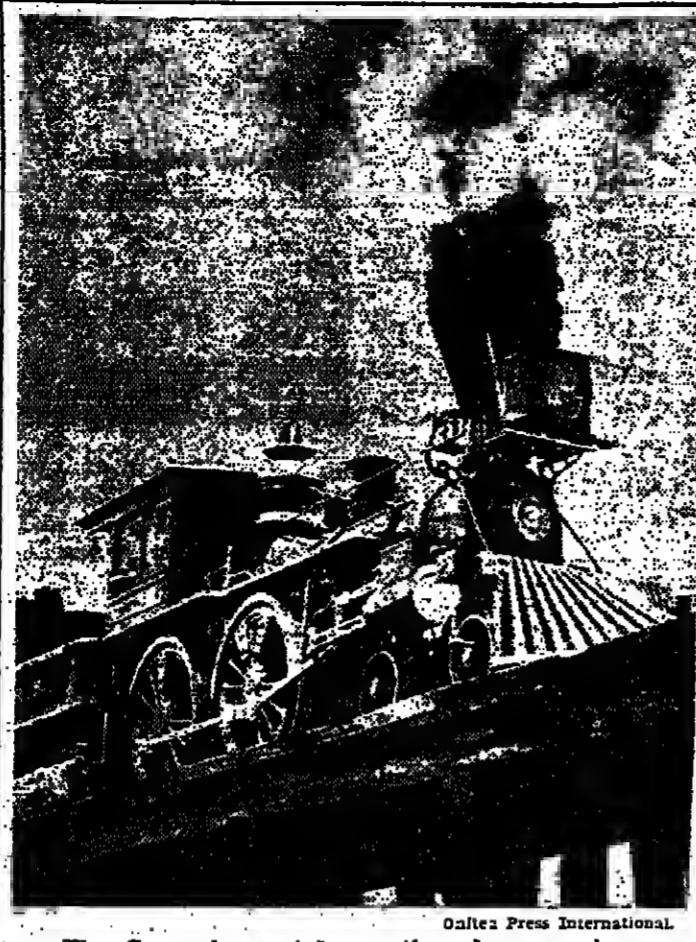
Eisenhower on Violence: Americans Love Their Guns

JOHNSON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Johnson's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence was president of Johns Hopkins University, said to limit ownership of those who can show them has brought forth national resistance." Carter and one-time dined President Lyndon B.

Id in Hijackings as Hospital

Colo., Nov. 11 (AP).—Accused of attempting to planes in Vietnam fled from Fitzsimons hospital, where he was psychiatric tests, an ex-soldier said an investigation under way to determine George Hardin, 20, of St. Paul, was held in his room at the Army's suburban Denver.

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United Press International  
The General, great locomotive chase survivor.

## Civil War Locomotive Given To Georgia by High Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—The Supreme Court let stand Monday's ruling that the Air Force Association here, Gen. Ryan asserted: "This missile, with a multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle (MIRV), will be our best means of destroying time-urgent targets like the long-range weapons of the enemy."

In a letter to Mr. Laird on Oct. 27, Sen. Brooke said that he was "perplexed and disturbed" by the general's comments which he said appeared "to go well beyond the prudent and carefully defined retaliatory mission for which this weapon (Minuteman-3) has been approved."

Sen. Brooke outlined the argument of weapons specialists both inside and outside the Nixon administration that the current Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic arms systems would be jeopardized if either side were to develop a first-strike capability.

That capability, specialists fear, could become too tempting to resist in a time of acute crisis. For that reason, the prevailing view is that each side must know at all times that its retaliatory forces' capacity for striking back is secure enough to prevent the other side from striking first.

**U.S. Protestant Churches Given**

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Disagrees With Earlier Ruling

## Judge Says Law Does Not Bar Witnesses at Calley Trial

By William Greider

FORT BENNING, Ga., Nov. 11 (UPI).—A military judge ruled yesterday that key witnesses in the Army's My Lai murder prosecutions will not be prohibited from testifying against 1st Lt. William L. Calley.

Judge Reid W. Kennedy's preliminary decision is a setback for the 23-year-old platoon leader, who is accused of murdering 102 persons in the South Vietnamese hamlet.

And it conflicts directly with the ruling another military judge issued last month in another My Lai trial—that of Staff Sgt. David M. Mitchell at Fort Hood, Texas.

If convicted, Lt. Calley will undoubtedly base his appeals partly on the admissibility of these disputed witnesses. They include six senior soldiers and ex-GIs who were witnesses to the alleged massacre at My Lai on March 16, 1968.

Among them are Lt. Hugh C. Thompson, the helicopter pilot who intervened to try to stop the alleged killings, and Sgt. Ronald Haeberle, the former Army photographer whose color pictures shocked the world.

Specifically, Judge Kennedy ruled that these men could testify against Lt. Calley even though their private testimony before a House armed services subcommittee has not been made available to Lt. Calley's defense lawyers for examination. The judge decided that the Jenkins Act, which requires government investigators to make available their questioning of prosecution witnesses, does not apply to closed hearings held by congressional committees.

It was the Jenkins Act that Judge George E. Robinson invoked last month at Fort Hood to exclude four Army witnesses from the trial of Sgt. Mitchell, accused of assault with intent to murder 30 civilians at My Lai. The loss of those witnesses weakened the Army's evidence against Sgt. Mitchell, but the House subcommittee chairman, Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D., La., repeated his intention to keep his hearing transcripts secret until all the My Lai trials are completed.

Now that two trial-level judges ve ruled in conflicting ways, the question of the Jenkins Act is likely to be a legal issue hanging over all of the 17 My Lai cases now in various stages of prosecution. The House subcommittee heard from 122 witnesses in its investigation earlier this year, focusing particularly on the alleged "cover-up" by senior officers in the American Division.

Since the issue has never been decided by a higher court, the Army's judge in each of the other trials will be free to choose between the two interpretations.

George Latimer, the civilian lawyer for Lt. Calley, argued that the disputed witnesses should be prevented from testifying to avoid a mistrial.

The law in dispute was enacted in 1957 in order to modify the impact of a Supreme Court decision in the loyalty trial of New Mexico's Jack. Mr. Davis got first and got a mistrial.

"Only those who can prove to the state that they need to have a gun" should be allowed to own a pistol, he said.

An American society, he noted, apparently does not find violence abhorrent. Violence is a constant theme in television dramas, and violence is touted in American folklore.

Ace-High Candidate

FORT MITCHELL, Ky., Nov. 11 (UPI).—Harry J. Davis and J. William Savely each received 76% votes in the Nov. 8 election to fill a seat on the local school board.

The men agreed yesterday to break the deadlock by cutting a deck of cards. Mr. Davis cut first and got 12,000 troops.

## 3.8 Million Visit Britain in '70

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Britain's 1970 tourist boom has broken records with nearly 3.8 million foreign visitors up to September.

The British Tourist Authority said today that the number of visitors for nine months equalled the record figure for all of 1969, an increase of 18 percent, the authority said.

The count included 1,183,000 Americans, 23 percent more than last year, together with 2,241,000 visitors from Europe.



Associated Press  
MODEL PERFORMANCE—Astronaut Neil Armstrong holds up a model of the Soviet supersonic transport during a talk to the Aviation-Space Writers in Washington.

## Rare Disease Kills 2 GIs In S. Vietnam

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—A rare disease, mentioned in the world's medical literature only 16 times since 1927, killed two American soldiers in Vietnam so quickly that doctors had no chance to treat them. Army Medical Corps officers have reported.

"It's frightening," said Lt. Col. Andre J. Ognibene, a doctor now stationed at Walter Reed Army Medical Center here after spending a year in Vietnam.

In a report in the current issue of the American Journal of Pathology, Col. Ognibene and Lt. Col. Even Thomas warn American doctors that active infection may occur in servicemen after returning from Vietnam to the United States.

They described the disease as "a fatal infection" caused by a bacterium, chromobacterium violaceum.

"That's a bug that is capable of killing people and it is quite rare," Col. Ognibene said.

The bacterium is "widely distributed in Vietnam." The two soldiers who died were in opposite ends of the country, while a third soldier, who only suffered a skin sore, was in a coastal area. In addition, the doctors found signs of the bacteria in the main water supply of Plei Ken, a village in Vietnam's Central Highlands.

Col. Ognibene and Lt. Col. Thomas reported that the bacterium can lie latent in a patient's body for as long as 18 months. Then its attack is sudden.

Both patients died during their first day in the hospital, before doctors could diagnose their illness.

No one is sure how the disease is transmitted, but Col. Ognibene and Lt. Col. Thomas believe that it enters the body through a small cut in the skin. From there, it moves through the body. In one case, respiratory tract infection was the cause of death, while in another the patient died of a liver infection that resembled hepatitis.

The disease was first reported in medical literature from Malaya in 1927. Since then, 15 other cases have been reported, eight more of SST's opponents one new victim if this coming from Malaya.

There have been five cases reported in the United States since next week.

On the other hand, a number of senators who expressed doubts about the SST program before the

## Third Probe in 2 Months

## Unmanned Moon Ship Launch By Russia May Make Landing

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Russia's third lunar probe in little over two months sped toward the moon today with all signs indicating another automatic moon landing.

The Luna-17 capsule, blasted into earth orbit yesterday before heading for the moon, was officially reported to be testing new Soviet space equipment, but the details were kept secret.

Last September, Luna-16 became the first unmanned craft to lift off from the lunar surface and return to earth, carrying Russia's first samples of moon dust.

With the United States concentrating on the Apollo-14 manned mission early next year following the near-disastrous Apollo-13 shot

Luna-16 brought back only 100 grams (3.527 ounces) of lunar dust, compared with the more than 900 pounds of rock and soil collected altogether by the U.S. astronauts aboard Apollo-11 and 12 last year.

Luna-16 spent a little more than 26 hours on the moon after landing in the Sea of Felicity Sept. 20.

last April, Russia maintained its 1970 moon monopoly last month when Zond-8 made photographs of the sun's corona around earth's nearest neighbor.

The Soviet news agency's official announcement of the Luna-17 launch said it would continue "exploration of the moon and near-moon space"—the same wording used for its predecessor's mission.

If the latest moon shot follows the pattern of Luna-16, it would be in position to descend to the moon's surface on Nov. 18.

**Mission Unknown**

There has been no official word here that the Russians will attempt to bring more moon dust back to earth, although observers thought it likely that Luna-17 would do at least as much if not more than the September shot.

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## New House Members Generally Younger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—The average new member of the House of Representatives will be about 11 years younger than the member he replaces.

Newly elected Democrats average almost 15 years younger than their predecessors and Republicans four to five years younger, but the average age of all House members won't change much.

It was estimated at 57 years plus when the present Congress took office. Of the incumbents, 379 were re-elected, and they, of course, are two years older than in 1966. Fifty-five newcomers have been elected and one race is in doubt.

A spokesman said that more than 200 North Vietnamese were killed, while South Vietnamese casualties were about 25 killed and 16 wounded.

He said that the end of the operation reduced South Vietnamese strength in Cambodia to 12,000 troops.

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## Drug Dealer Seized in N.Y. On Pill Sales

### U.S. Charges Failure To Use Prescriptions

By Morris Kaplan

Obituaries**Manfred Schwartz, 60, Dies; Painter and Lithographer**

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Manfred Schwartz, 60, noted abstract painter and lithographer, died Saturday of cancer.

Mr. Schwartz, who was born in Lodz, Poland, Nov. 11, 1908, lived and worked in this country and in Paris. He was educated at the Sorbonne and the Académie de La Grande Chaumière in Paris and at the University of Minnesota in this country.

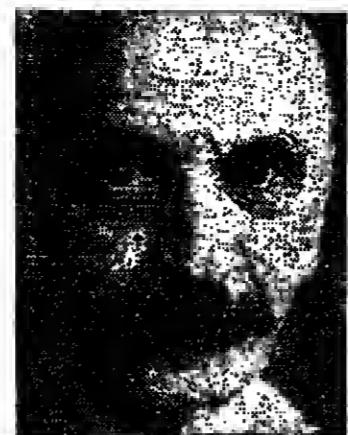
While his fame rests on his works, he was also a pianist, a fact that often was mentioned as giving his paintings their pulse and tempo. Music was a passionate avocation with him to the end of his days, just as, at the outset of his career, he paid for his early painting lessons with money he had earned as a piano teacher.

He was active also as an art dealer, and one with considerable foresight. He was the first to exhibit Milton Avery and the Pittsburgh primitive John Kane and among the first to show the paintings of Elshemus. He also showed the works of Chaim Gross, Ben Benn and Waldo Peirce, who became a life-long friend.

His works are in the permanent collections of the Guggenheim Museum, the Museum of Modern Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Museum, the Philadelphia Museum of Art and the Newark and Rochester Museums.

Six years of his work were lost in a fire in his New York studio in 1968.

Mr. Schwartz taught at the New School, the Museum of Modern Art, New York University and the Brooklyn Museum and



Manfred Schwartz

was a visiting lecturer at the Skowhegan School of Art.

**Calvin (Cal) Alley**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 11 (AP).—Calvin (Cal) Alley, 56, an editorial cartoonist for the Memphis Commercial Appeal, died of cancer in a hospital here last night.

Mr. Alley had been on the staff of the Commercial Appeal for more than 25 years, filling the position that was held by his late father, Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist J. P. Alley.

The younger Alley was chosen for awards from the Freedon Foundation six times and awards from Sigma Delta Chi, the professional society.

**Robert Lee Humber**

GREENVILLE, N.C., Nov. 11 (AP).—Robert Lee Humber, 72, co-founder of the United World Federalists, which supports the United Nations, and who was a leader in the North Carolina State Art Society, died here yesterday.

Mr. Humber received a masters

degree from Harvard and was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University. He was a practicing lawyer until 1940, including ten years as an attorney and businessman in Paris. He was a veteran of World War I and a North Carolina State senator from 1959 until 1963, as a Democrat.

He was active also as an art dealer, and one with considerable foresight. He was the first to exhibit Milton Avery and the Pittsburgh primitive John Kane and among the first to show the paintings of Elshemus. He also showed the works of Chaim Gross, Ben Benn and Waldo Peirce, who became a life-long friend.

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## British Answer to Decide Issue

**European Atom-Smasher Project in Balance**

Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—What would be the greatest research instrument, a European atom smasher near Geneva, will probably be built in London during the next few weeks.

Economy-minded British must decide whether to join the building of such a machine, which would straddle the French border alongside a nuclear research center

now known as CERN (for the Organization for Nuclear Energy), is operated by the Organization for Nuclear Energy. On Dec. 17 and 18, members of the 12-nation CERN Committee meet at the center to determine whether or not to proceed with the project.

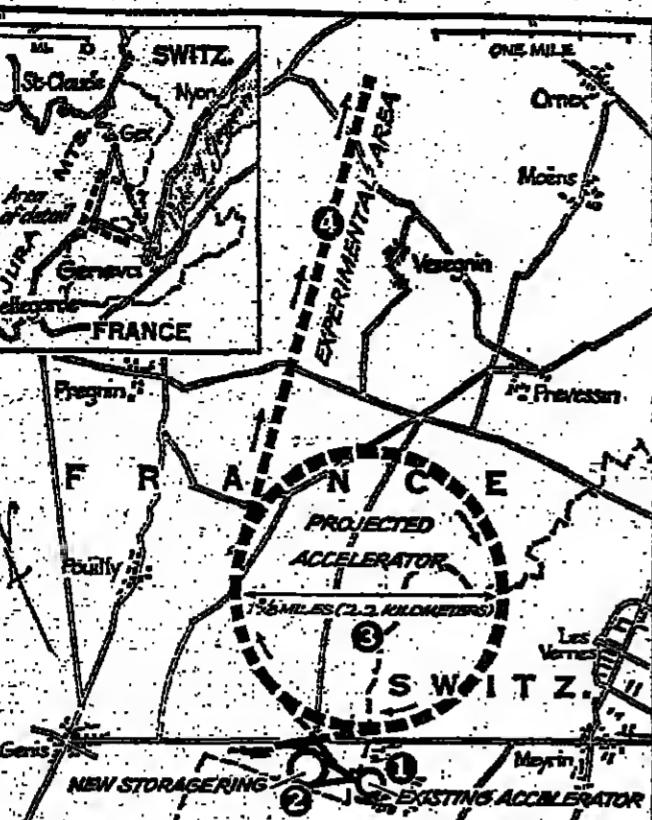
If the machine, which is almost 14 miles in diameter, is to be built elsewhere than Batavia, CERN machine would be initially less powerful, at Batavia.

Over the European run, the expected cost in 1968 the British withdrew from the project, although membership in CERN now, in what is probably a fort to salvage the plan, "in" scheme has been

dictated to a large extent, by the former director of CERN, Dr. John B. Adams.

The controversy has been planning that the new would be alongside CERN, which would be achieved if the CERN machine to be fed into the new one.

This is because only every other magnet would be installed around the ring. Magnets are needed both to bend the path of the protons and to compress the stream of protons into a tight beam.



If approved next month an atom smasher larger, but not initially more powerful, than any other, will be tunneled into rock straddling the Swiss-French border. An existing accelerator (1), would provide high energy particles both for the colliding beams of a newly completed storage ring (2) and for the projected machine (3). Ultimately as funding grows a long experimental area will be added (4).

ring 14 miles wide, compared to 1.25 miles at Batavia. However, the plan devised by Dr. Adams to reduce initial investment would at first produce only 200 BEV.

This is because only every other magnet would be installed around the ring. Magnets are needed both to bend the path of the protons and to compress the stream of protons into a tight beam.

**Major Cost Item**

Magnets are a major cost item, whereas digging a ring tunnel large enough for later upgrading to a more powerful machine would not add greatly to the budget.

The tunnel is to be carved by a boring machine that could daily excavate 12 feet in diameter through the soft rock that lies 100 feet beneath the farmland between Geneva and the Jura Mountains.

The cost over eight years is put at \$260 million. Of this, \$50 million would come out of previously planned CERN expenditures. The use of existing CERN facilities would make for a variety of savings.

As now envisaged, the present CERN machine, for 30 to 45 minutes each morning, would fill the storage ring now being completed alongside it. Protons are to be switched into the storage ring in opposing directions and then allowed to collide. Such head-on collisions produce interactions of special interest to physicists.

**To Protect Water, a County Bans Sale of Most Detergents**

HAUPPAUGE, N.Y., Nov. 11 (NYT).—The Suffolk County Legislature unanimously approved yesterday a ban on the sale of virtually all detergents in the county other than those used for dishwashing and toothpaste and shampoos.

The action, which is believed to be the first of its kind taken by any county or municipality in the United States, goes into effect March 1, 1971. It is designed to protect the county's water supply, which is entirely underground and affected by pollution from cesspools and septic tanks. The county's population is 1.1 million.

The legislation is aimed primarily against non-biodegradable compounds—those that "do not break down naturally after use." It does not concern itself with phosphates, which have been criticized as a source of pollution in surface water, where they interact with oxygen in the air. Almost all of Suffolk County is without a sewer system. A ten-year project to install sewers in the towns of Babylon and Islip was approved in a referendum last year at an estimated cost of about \$275 million.

The law does not prohibit the use, but only the sale, of the specified detergents.

**Peking Hails Visiting Chief Of Pakistan****Vast Crowds Cheer President Yahya**

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Nov. 11 (NYT).—President Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan of Pakistan is being given one of the biggest welcomes that Peking has ever accorded to a foreign chief of state.

Arriving yesterday for a five-day stay, Mr. Yahya was greeted at the airport by a top Chinese delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai. He was taken afterward with Mr. Chou and others for a drive past Tiananmen (the Gate of Heavenly Peace) to receive salutes from parading and dancing groups in the vast Red Square in front of the gate.

A Tiananmen demonstration for a visitor to Peking is a rarity. Describing his arrival today, the Chinese Communist press agency said that 5,000 persons were on hand to cheer and wave placards at the airport. Hundreds of thousands of well-wishers, shouting slogans and displaying pro-Pakistani banners, lined the route through Peking.

**Praise in Press**

Mr. Yahya's visit has already rated a press agency review article on Sino-Pakistani relations and an editorial lauding Pakistan in Jen-min Jih Pao, the official Peking daily, which described the Pakistani leader's trip to China as a "major event."

Mr. Yahya, who is also chief of staff of Pakistan's armed forces, is making his visit to Communist China after going to Moscow and more recently, to Washington.

Mr. Yahya is making the trip to confirm the close ties between Pakistan and China and, presumably, to seek additional military supplies.

The Russians have suspended supplies of military equipment to Pakistan. Although the United States has resumed supplying items in limited numbers—jet aircraft, armored cars, spare parts—it is far from enough to satisfy the Pakistani list of most wanted men.

**3 Divisions Equipped**  
With the moderate shipments that Communist China has sent in recent years, Pakistan reportedly equipped three army divisions and put into service some Chinese-made MiG-19 fighter planes, light and medium tanks, anti-aircraft guns, radar installations and other equipment.

Pakistan could use more Chinese equipment. But, according to reports, the Chinese are reluctant to undertake further big commitments in view of their own needs.

Reports that Peking is softening its hostility toward India has made the Pakistanis wonder lately whether Communist China will continue to take Pakistan's side as emphatically as before in Pakistan's dispute with India over Kashmir, the division of river waters and other problems. Mr. Yahya will doubtless seek reassurance on these matters.

**Vatican Tie With EEC**

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—The Holy See has established diplomatic relations with the European Economic Community and decided to send a permanent observer to the Council of Europe, the Vatican announced yesterday.

President Kennedy

**Swiss Soldiers Get a Raise —Of 23 Cents a Day**

BERN, Nov. 11 (AP).—The Swiss soldier has won a raise in pay—of 23 cents a day. Starting tomorrow, recruits will get three Swiss francs (69 cents) a day instead of two francs (66 cents).

The new scale works through the ranks up to colonels, who will now have an extra franc (23 cents) a day to throw around with a pay increase from 20 francs (\$4.80) to 21 francs (\$4.83).

Corps commanders—the highest peacetime rank—won't share in the gravy, and are stuck with 30 francs (\$7) a day.

These are the first raises since 1958. A government report said the price of drinks has risen around 50 percent since then, cigarettes are up 20 percent and "mini" cigars up 47 percent.

In Switzerland, every able-bodied man up to the age of 50 has to do military service three weeks a year up to the age of 32 and two weeks a year after that. Most soldiers still get paid by their employers or from a national compensation fund.

**Autopsies in N.Y. Show No Damage From Using Pot**

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The director of the city's Laboratory for Addictive Drugs says hundreds of autopsies he has performed on drug users provided no evidence of physical damage from use of marijuana.

Dr. Michael Baden, who is also deputy chief city medical examiner, said he felt that although marijuana does not cause physical harm, "that doesn't mean it should be legalized." He said that the mental effects of using marijuana were much more important than the physical aspects.

"Psychological and emotional damage may result from marijuana use," he said. Dr. Baden also said information gathered at the city's laboratories show that only about 1 percent of marijuana users go on to heroin use, contrary to the repeated charge that marijuana often leads to heroin use, and other "hard drugs."

**Most Wanted Man In Britain Snared By London Police**

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Police raided an East London apartment early today and arrested a man identified as John McVicar, an escaped convict who tops Britain's list of most wanted men.

McVicar, 30, has been convicted of armed robbery, resisting arrest and attacking policemen. The former used-car salesman escaped Oct. 29, 1968, from the maximum security wing of Durham Prison in north-central England. He was serving sentences totaling 22 years.

It was his second escape. The first, from Parkhurst Prison in 1966, ended with an 80-mile-per-hour automobile chase through the darkened back streets of suburban South London.

A neighbor who had seen a good deal of McVicar in London's Greenwich district, said he "had spoken to him often when we saw each other during the last week or two. I thought him a most charming man."

**Sen. Kennedy in Paris**

PARIS, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Sen. Edward Kennedy arrived here today from Amsterdam and was expected to attend tomorrow's memorial service for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

American officials said they had no information about the senator's visit, but observers recalled that De Gaulle attended the funeral in 1963 of his brother, Mr. Smith and Mr. Semyonov agreed to meet again on Friday.

**Home-Made Brew Kills 12**

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Twelve Africans died and 24 others were hospitalized after drinking native-brewed beer known as "Kill-Me-Quick," hospital authorities said today. The illness usually consists of maize and sugar, but is sometimes spiced with methylated alcohol.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Semyonov agreed to meet again on Friday.

**Cockfighting 'Si,' Bets 'No' in Brazil**

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—The Brazilian government has decided to allow cockfighting—provided there is no betting on the outcome of the fights.

One breeder complained this was "like trying to eat corn on the cob with false teeth."

Despite a federal law passed in 1962 banning cockfighting, clandestine cockpits have survived throughout the country, and draw appreciative crowds every weekend.

**Noel Coward III**

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—British playwright Sir Noel Coward, 70, doyen of the British theatre, was hospitalized in London today with pleurisy. His condition was said to be comfortable.

**Chile Reported to Have Begun Talks on Relations With Cuba**

By Joseph Noviski

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 11 (NYT).—President Salvador Allende's seven-day-old government has begun negotiations to re-establish Chile's diplomatic relations with Cuba, well informed sources said yesterday.

It was understood that the negotiations had been undertaken with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a minister without portfolio in the Cuban cabinet, who represented Premier Fidel Castro at Dr. Allende's inauguration last Tuesday and has remained in Chile.

Mr. Allende has also indicated that, during his six-year term as president, Chile will probably establish diplomatic relations with Communist China, North Korea, North Vietnam and East Germany.

Clodomiro Almeda, the new foreign minister, announced last week that Chile would vote for the admission of Communist China to the UN, although it was understood that the Chileans would like a resolution that causes less friction than the Albanian resolution now before the General Assembly. That resolution calls for the expulsion of Nationalist China and the transfer of its seat on the Security Council to Communist China.

**Top Yippie Rubin Won't Be Allowed To Stay in Britain**

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Jerry Rubin, the U.S. Yippie leader whose pot-smoking, obscenity-yelling band took over David Frost's live television interview show last weekend, will have to leave Britain before the end of the week.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling told Parliament today that Rubin's permit to stay in Britain was good for one week only and would not be extended. Mr. Maudling said he expected Rubin to leave tomorrow.

The home secretary also announced that his department is investigating how Rubin came to be admitted to Britain. A Conservative member of Parliament demanded the investigation, charging that Rubin came here from Algeria where he was engaged in revolutionary activities.

On the Frost show here, Rubin and his followers claimed they were smoking marijuana during the show, yelled down Mr. Frost with obscenities and forced the show to be moved to another studio. Police later searched them, but found no drugs and made no arrests.

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**BASF**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Thursday, November 12, 1970 \*\*

## Charles de Gaulle

He was, of course, a great man, great in the sense of creating by his own deeds and ambitions the standards by which he was judged, of existing and acting so often outside the usual political-professional framework in which most public men reside, of seeming to carry within his personality qualities of leadership and spiritual vocation which are routinely denied by the institutionalization of modern life. Charles de Gaulle was a 19th-century man, someone with the absolute self-assurance and the idealistic nationalism of another age, who, strangely, found himself summoned to play a 20th-century role: to rescue his country and the spirit of its people from a series of terrible dilemmas. So strong was the general sense of this tension between the man and the age that his person, his style, became the object of extraordinary public interest. Yet it is his achievements which survive—most notably, today's France.

In 1940, when an occupied and demoralized France teetered on the brink of abandoning itself to the Nazi foe, a lone, obscure, ridiculously lanky general reached out over the BBC and spoke words, touched the strings, that restored self-respect and the will to fight to the French people. Thus did Charles de Gaulle become the leader of Free France, embodying and mobilizing its national forces for the anti-Fascist campaign. His moral rectitude was the quality most apparent—and to Roosevelt and Churchill, most vexing. But it was his strategic and political insight, still insufficiently appreciated, which allowed him to bring France through the war as a nation accorded status of the first rank, a member of the Big Four.

The opportunities for untrammeled personal maneuver offered by the war and France's plight were denied De Gaulle by his country's postwar politics and so, accordingly, he retired to private life at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises. Only when the nation he believed he "incarnated" was again threatened, this time by inner conflict generated by the Algerian war, did he return

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### The Embodiment of France

He became the mouthpiece, the conscience, the chronicler, the embodiment of France—a role he could sustain and the mass of Frenchmen could applaud, because he was generally successful. He was right about the course of the war when most of his fellow countrymen were wrong. He was right about the state of France when most of the allies were wrong. He was right about the limitations of French action in Algeria and black Africa. Whether he was right about Europe, China, Communism, international currencies, Quebec and all the other subjects on which he lectured humanity is, of course, open to question. But De Gaulle was never second-hand, never small, almost never dull, and frequently, both in thought and action, brilliant. Although in the end he was rejected by the electorate, De Gaulle has left his mark on his country more profoundly than any man since Napoleon.

—From The Times (London).

\* \* \*

Three decades of French history are entirely dominated by him, in the good and the bad, in the heroism of resistance to the German invasion and to the Pétain capitulation no less than in the arrogance of a political dream of primacy contradicted by history and geography, in the safeguarding of his country's liberty no less than in the absurd "no" he put to the hopes of European union with London.

—From Corriere della Sera (Milan).

\* \* \*

In all his actions, whether in peacetime, in the face of imminent civil war or at the front, he showed exceptional courage. If he was not considerate of others, neither did he himself take the easy way. He might have become president of a lesser united Europe, but he was more concerned with being right than with being president. "I am sometimes mistaken in my actions," he once said, "but never in my predictions."

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

\* \* \*

When we say that De Gaulle embodied France, of what France do we speak? Not surely the France of *les philosophes* or the salons, the France of wit, skepticism, farce, irreverence, impudent speculation, mordishness or Voltaire. No: He embodied two other Frances, older, perhaps more durable,

Death struck General de Gaulle at solitaire, in the deliberately enjoyed evening of life, at the pastime of the simple citizen, which he always was and yet—as the embodiment of France—was not.

Only the French, the people—they are to bear him to the grave. For between him and France—he always held this idea high—there can be no intermediaries, no go-betweens.

—From the Tagesanzeiger (Zurich).

\* \* \*

**In the International Edition**

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 12, 1895

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Ambassadors from the six powers, England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy, held a meeting here yesterday in light of the present gravity of the situation in Turkey. A joint note, renewing in stronger language their demands, will be sent by the Ambassadors to Turkey's new minister, Tewfik Pasha. News from the provinces continues to be very unsatisfactory, and a general impression prevails that European intervention will become absolutely necessary to prevent further bloodshed.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 12, 1920

PARIS.—Once more the people of Paris gave evidence of their infallible instinct for finding the fitting expression of national thoughts and emotions. Yesterday, while tears streamed from the eyes of many, while others knelt in prayer or bowed their heads, the remains of the Unknown Soldier . . . were borne up the Champs Elysées to the Arc de Triomphe, where thousands filed past the great cannon surmounted by the coffin, draped in black with the tricolor wreaths on top.



## On the Old and New Leadership

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The death of Charles de Gaulle reminds one of the lovely verse by Stephen Phillips, the English poet:

O for a living man to feed!  
That will not baffle when we bleed.  
O for the silent doer of the deed!  
One that is happy in his height,  
And one that in a nation's night  
Hath solitary certitude of light.

All this he had and it partly explains the genuine sense of loss at his passing, even here on the Potomac. But it is not the full explanation. His "certitude" often infuriated Washington and all but broke America's faith in the common defense of Western civilization.

But he had other qualities now uncommon in a world of political technicians. He knew what he wanted, which is a rare quality in this ambiguous time. He knew the power of the word "no." He knew when to be silent and when to speak, and he had the gifts of precision, poetry, and prophecy.

Long before we were talking about "permissiveness" and the decline of authority in the United States, he was writing: "These are hard days for authority. Current custom attacks it and legislation tends to weaken it. In the home and in the factory, in the state and in the street, it arouses impatience and criticism rather than confidence and obedience. Justified from below whenever it shows its head, it has come to doubt itself, to feel its way, to assert itself at the wrong moment; when it is unsure, with reticence, excuses and extreme caution; when it is overconfident, harshly, roughly, and with a niggling formalism . . .

"Our contemporaries, by reason of their shifting beliefs, their anemic traditions, and exhausted loyalties, have lost the sense of deference and no longer wish to

observe the rules of conduct which were once firmly established . . ."

I once asked him if he really wanted to unite Europe. France will not unite Europe, he replied, and neither will Britain, nor the United States, but China will. There is the force that will bring Russia and Europe back together again. The Cold War is a passing phase. America has won it in Europe and doesn't know it, but other great divisions will arise. At the end of the century, the critical tension in the world may not be ideological but racial.

If this were true, I asked, was there any other force in the world that could stand out against the pressure of China—could India do it? "India?" he asked. "India is a dust of peoples, living in misery and meditation . . . Never! Impossible!"

Here again the "certitude" which made him a great Frenchman, and the ranging mind thinking in generations and epochs. But, was he a great statesman of the world? The historians of France may have a loftier view of this than the historians in the rest of the West.

Even when De Gaulle's nationalistic views were getting the American forces out of France and blocking the integration of Europe, that other great Frenchman (and great world statesman as well), Jean Monnet, used to urge compassion for De Gaulle's views.

**Wait Until Later**  
"You must always remember," Monnet said, "it is the living De Gaulle who speaks; but it is the dead De Gaulle who acts. You must wait and look back on it all later."

Well, that is what the world is doing now—perhaps far too soon, and in French terms it may be that Monnet was right. In his brave and dangerous liberation of Algeria, De Gaulle undoubtedly allied himself with the historic

longings for freedom, justice and power, which irritated but protected them, for French poetry and politics, which also irritated but did not protect them.

What he did, above all question, was to restore the pride of a defeated nation and to bring the voice of France back into the highest councils of the world. He made the masses of his fellow countrymen believe in him, though he believed more in authority than democracy and didn't quite believe in them.

Nobody is really going to weep for the bad old days of the two World Wars. They produced unspeakable horrors, which make our present struggles seem almost bearable, but they did produce some spectacular men, and De Gaulle was the last of them in the West.

## What All Roads Lead To

By Claire Sterling

ROME.—This city, which last month had the world's first recorded anti-traffic strike, is a good example of why a planet that already has 92 million cars and is turning out 23 million more, yearly ought to stop and think about this.

The workers who struck against Roman traffic were not worrying about the poisonous fumes sprayed out by passing cars—which, inhaled in a closed vehicle, will kill a human being in an hour; or traffic noises, which often hit 60 or 70 decibels in people's living rooms here, almost double the supposed limit of human endurance; or the unlovely gas stations, old car dumps and parking lots where green trees used to be. What they cared about was that cars were now moving through downtown Rome at a speed of less than a mile an hour. Furthermore, what they really minded about this grandfather of all traffic jams wasn't so much the human wear and tear at the waste of time: the equivalent of 40 to 70 days a year per head getting to and from work—a loss in man-hours of nearly \$1 billion.

In other words, the family car in Rome is now guilty of the one unpardonable sin: Not that it is murderous, maddening, largely useless and expensive, but that it has become an impediment to making money.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

\* \* \*

One of the last world statesmen who deserved to be called "great leaders," he was first of all a Frenchman and a man who devoted his remarkable life to France and to the grandeur of France.

—From Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

\* \* \*

Death struck General de Gaulle at solitaire, in the deliberately enjoyed evening of life, at the pastime of the simple citizen, which he always was and yet—as the embodiment of France—was not.

Only the French, the people—they are to bear him to the grave. For between him and France—he always held this idea high—there can be no intermediaries, no go-betweens.

—From the Tagesanzeiger (Zurich).

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**Room for More?**

Naturally this is not yet a problem for cities like Kabul or Addis Ababa, and even Rome hasn't yet reached its saturation point. Only one in three Romans owns a car so far—humiliating reminder of Italy's opulence lag compared to the United States. But the gap is quickly narrowing as Romans trying to travel by bus find themselves stalled by all those other Romans driving cars, leading them to swear off buses and get a car of their own, leading to even slower buses and thus to yet more cars.

All this is adding up to what "americans" call a societal problem; indeed, the societal problem of the next half-century. Americana are environmentalists

experts particularly concerned with man's peace of mind. There are several clever ones in the Paris headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development whose views of the automobile must send quivers through the world's hundred-billion-dollar automobile industry.

The real question they say, is not whether or when car exhausts will rule global temperatures sufficiently to melt the polar icecaps—one of the environmentalists' favorite fright stories—because there will be too many cars preventing each other from circulating long before then. Rome may be slightly ahead of other big, rich cities in this respect because of its narrow streets and un-touchable historical monuments. But it is only a matter of time before every prosperous city on earth is up against the same thing.

Meanwhile, the car has already become the biggest nuisance of urban life. First of all, it is a voracious consumer of land. What with roads, garages, gas stations, repair shops, parking lots, it is already swallowing up a fifth of the average American city's usable urban land, running to a million acres a year throughout the United States. Then there is the noise of traffic. A recent OECD report, based on studies made in Stockholm, Vienna, London, Moscow and elsewhere, indicates that daytime traffic noises cause marked irritation and frustration, and sharp declines in work efficiency even after the noises stop. As for night traffic noise, the Russians estimate that at 50 decibels people need an hour and a half to fall asleep, whereas at 30 decibels it takes only 20 minutes. Furthermore the period of deep sleep is cut in half or worse at 50 decibels, followed, upon waking, by a sense of fatigue and palpitations. Studies of the primitive Maasai tribe in the Sudan, living in an almost purely noise-free environment, suggest that native natives have much better hearing, for much longer, than aging natives of New York, Dusseldorf and Cairo.

There is also the incredible difficulty of getting rid of dead cars. Nobody has yet invented a sewage system for their carcasses, which cost more to strip down than the metal is worth, or their practically indestructible rubber tires, or even the old oil which cars still on the road must change, every thousand miles. The oil cannot be burned without adding to air pollution, the tires might be used for landfill but tend to bob up again. The carcasses might be compressed into cakes for scrap or harbor fill, but only if car-owners or the state will foot the bill. While there is some thinking along these lines, nobody expects to come up with anything like a neat solution.

### Impact on Landscape

Above all, though, is the crucial consideration of the automobile's impact on urban form, the shape of a modern city. The more motorized city-dwellers are, the more they wander out to happiness and incidentals snubs, and the more they depend on their cars, the less attention is paid to public transport. There will always be people in every society who can't afford a car or can't drive, and have to get to their job, or the hospital, or shop, or their friends. Yet Rome, with 2,000 kilometers of city streets, has only 58 kilometers of street-runs reserved for buses, and Los Angeles, altogether dependent on private cars, has practically no public transport.

The americans say the only sensible remedy is massive investment to make urban public transport extensive, fast, and preferably free. Since this is most unlikely to happen so long as cities are clogged with cars, the cars will have to go. Not that they would have to go altogether. They will simply have to be kept out of the middle of cities either taxed out, or fined away, or towed away, or simply banished by law.

So, though General Motors, British Motor, Fiat, Renault, Volkswagen and company aren't going to like this, it seems plausible to suggest that some day, somehow, some control will have to be imposed on the unrestricted production of cars. It would be nice to think that the world's six major car-producing countries might eventually agree on that.

## Finland's Uneasy Coalition

### Waiting for Winter

By Don Cook

HELSINKI.—Finland is the only non-Communist country in Europe where Communists are members of the government, and few Finns appear to be very happy or comfortable with the situation, including some of the Communists themselves.

Indeed, if the present government were a straight reflection of the results of the general election held last March, the Communists, split between a Stalinist and a Liberal wing, would be out.

The country moved decisively to the right, and the Communist vote fell by one-quarter to only 16 percent of the total ballots cast—by far the smallest showing the country has ever seen. The Stalinist minority in the parliament since 1968, and Moscow finding it easy to decide side to back from day to day.

But it took four months of tough and complicated political negotiations after the election to put together an uneasy and not very happy coalition. The presence of three Communists in the cabinet is due not to the political strength of the party in parliament, but to what is euphemistically called "the realities of the situation."

In this case, the big reality is President Urho Kekkonen, whose iron grip on Finnish political life is simply not challenged. Despite the heavy Communist election setback—indeed, some Finns say because of it—Kekkonen insisted that as a starting point for a new coalition government the Communists had to be included once again in the cabinet.

In the president's view, exclusion of the Communists would cause more trouble with Moscow than their inclusion would cause at home.

With this political dictate as the starting point, a cabinet finally emerged from which were excluded the two parties that gained the most votes and the most parliamentary seats in the election—the National Coalition party of conservatives, who increased their vote by 11 percent and 11 seats.

Kekkonen, the controversial father-figure, says he stepped down after his second term of office ends in 1975. And when he does, next?

## Letters

### Lippmann on De Gaulle

I have known many devoted admirers of General de Gaulle and, having long been one of them, I think I know why they feel as they do. He had absolute courage, which is the first ingredient of great leadership. For the man, who fears nothing—but it bullets, bombs, words, actions—despises the anxiety of most men, and they follow him. He had extraordinary foresight—the ability to see beyond the end of the tunnel.

It was not easy in the days when France had fallen to see that the world would be won and how France would be restored and, after the war was over, it was not easy to see that the empire had to be liquidated and that the frontiers of the Cold War would not last, and that the military intervention in Indochina would turn into a quagmire.

This uncanny foresight included the realization that the political structure of parliamentary government in Europe and of presidential government in America would not be adequate to deal with the problems of the post-war world. Thus, with that courage and that foresight, he showed his own nation and many others in other nations how to survive and persevere.

WALTER LIEPMANN, Washington

and should pay a voluntary to the Ministry of Truth. We also learn that "Only those confuse politics with fascism are apt to want to move on the regular two-party system, really astute point: the 38 percent who voted for James Buckley to be fashionable see?

T. STEBBINS, London

My Lai and Hué

As a citizen of the U.S. roundly condemned in your by one Roger Boyce of England first-tragedy was to the My Lai letter (Oct. 29) so much emotional claptrap, it was even less than the entirely shameful for the cynicism it displayed. N. City of Hué, almost 4,000 were deprived of life in man's campaign to gene for their skulls, hill graves and lining riverbank awaiting Mr. Boyce's return. His cold indifference and hardness of his warm past the My Lai trials reveal next?

Jeff in 1970



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## On Stage in New York

Danny Kaye Steals  
Richard Rodgers Show

By Clive Barnes

**N**EW YORK, Nov. 11.—Danny Kaye is a great and a good man and last night at the Imperial Theater he returned to the Broadway stage after an absence of nearly 30 years. You had better go and see him now because at this rate he won't be back until 1989. And even though he then might possibly be in a better play, is it really worth the wait?

Kaye is so warm and lovable an entertainer, such a totally ingratiating actor that, for me at least, he can do no wrong. It need take no unduly critical mind to notice the flaws in the musical itself, "Two by Two," which stars Noah and all 40 days and nights of his rain. There is too much rain, but then there is also a great deal of Danny Kaye as compensation.

The musical has been based upon Clifford Odets' 1954 play, "The Flowering Peach," and right there was the producer's first mistake. This retelling of the Genesis story of Noah in the merrily anachronistic terms of a family from the Borscht Belt could never have been much of a play. The next mistake was to get Peter Stone to write the book for it—for this is almost as cutely sentimental as the original Odets and if anything more prolix. The show seems so long that at times you feel it ought to be called "Three by Three."

However, having made those two mistakes, the producer then did a very smart thing. He hired himself to write the music and as he happens to be Richard Rodgers—writing his 38th Broadway musical—this was highly suitable. And Rodgers has delivered some very good numbers. This is not going to go down as his best musical score, but neither is it going down as his worst.

Better Ballads

He can still write a ballad better than anyone around, he has one number that sounds suspiciously like a protest song, and his comedy still has the old effervescence. Also in Martin Charnin he has found a very serviceable lyricist, with a perfectly light touch, and ear for sinuous rhythms.

Of course the trouble is the story—who really wants to hear about Noah? Who hasn't heard already? He had even guessed he was Jewish—we just didn't know he was half-brother to Sholem Aleichem's Tsvye. And Stone's writing here is ponderous, striking quite the wrong tone. I thought, for the musical theater. Finally I was distressed to find that Odets' original use of the word "manure" has been replaced with something more modish and shorter by two letters. This is the second time a major family musical has used a four-letter word, and while it may be fashionable, in

the view of many perfectly ordinary people it removes the musical from the realm of family entertainment. Let us keep obscurely for legitimate plays, or musicals with an exclusively adult appeal. But for Danny Kaye—it is only a matter of taste—surely, no.

Joe Layton, the director, and the entire cast are very good indeed, and it is not their fault that the musical falls off badly in the second half. Layton handles Noah's dialogues with God most imaginatively, using delightful visuals taken from old and modern master paintings, always imaginatively and sometimes with real wit—such as a host of Van Gogh chairs being interpreted by Noah as an invitation to sit down. Presumably some of the credit for this imagination also goes to David Hays, responsible for the vigorously conceived scenery, and John Gleason who conceived the lighting. Fred Voelpel's costumes are also most attractive and original. It is a good show to look at.

But the reason the show may well prove popular and overcome its unevenness, is quite simply Kaye and the rest of the cast. Joan Copeland, who has one of most lamentable stage deaths scenes since Little Nell, is perfectly charming as Noah's wife, his three sons are stalwartly played by Harry Cox, Michael Karm, and a very promising musical newcomer, Walter Wilson while Marilyn Cooper, Madeline Kahn and Tricia O'Neill are spirited as their three wives. But however good they are, it is Kaye's show.

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Critics singing praises of the new show included Jack Gaver of United Press International, and Associated Press reviewer William Glover. "One of Richard Rodgers' finest musicals," Glover reported. "Two by Two" starring Danny Kaye is a show for everyone, rich in comedy, full of melody and that rare ingredient, heart. Less effusive in his praise, the UPI critic found "a homespun, sentimental quality about the show that is refreshing these days."

Other new plays in New York include:

"Hay Fever," an early Noel Coward comedy revived by Leonard Sillman at the Helen Hayes Theater, got both good and bad notices. UPI reviewer Jack Gaver said it was "a pleasure to report" the play has been "done right by." AP critic William Glover disagreed. "To be avoided by allergies to clumsy endeavor," says he. Shirley Booth is the chief victim of "lamentable miscegation," Gaver said, and on this score Timesman Clive Barnes agreed. Barnes, however, credited the cast with "a valiant struggle" and "handing a few good laughs."

"Orlando Furioso," directed by Luca Ronconi, opened at Bryant Park under a big bubble supplied by a local tennis club. "The Teatro Libero di Roma version of Ariosto's poem 'Orlando' makes a spectacle of itself," says Barnes, citing the beating of breasts, pulling of hair and screaming as among the excesses of the arena. "One is stunned by the entertainment's reputation and wonders... Something could have gone wrong in transit."

"The President's Daughter," at the Billy Rose Theater is

Danny Kaye, right, embraces composer Richard Rodgers after opening night of "Two by Two" in New York.

UPI



"Yiddish-American" theater according to the producers, which means nothing more than that the dialogue alternates between Yiddish and English, reported Thomas Lask in The Times. The songs are "sentimental, spirited, sentimental, saucy, sentimental," he says, but "you can't fault the performers." In fact, Chayele Rosenthal sounds as if she could do something with better material," the critic said.

"A Passage to E. M. Forster," an ANTA production at the Theater de Lys, arranged from the writings of Forster by William Roerich and Thomas Coley, was termed "dramatic miscellany" in Clive Barnes' review for The Times. "There is something antiseptically non-theatrical about the sight of five stools and five lecterns splayed out across a bare stage," says the critic. But "so much of Forster's character comes through" this mixture of anthology and biographical commentary, "that I found myself enjoying this retrospective, certainly against my initial better prejudices." The five actors, Peggy Wood, Teress Wright, Robert Dryden, Roerick and Coley read some of the essays.

"The Good Woman of Setzuan," the Bertolt play in a

Anecdotes are related, and some of the novels "are slipped into dramatization," Barnes says.

"A Dream Out of Time" is a first play by Irvin Bauer at the Promenade Theater. "Without being perfect," said Barnes, "I would recommend it without hesitation." Bauer's prime success, according to the critic, is to have transferred a complex character, that of the lead, to the stage. James L. Sloan heads the cast, playing a young radical who returns home to fight for the American dream.

"Story Theater," at the Broadway Ambassador Theater, is based on Grimm's fairy tales as adapted and directed by Paul Silas. "Who in his right mind would dare put on for blouse hit seekers a show based on bedtime stories from long-ago childhood?" muses William Glover of the AP. "Never mind the odds," he goes on. "It works beautifully." Jack Gaver of UPI adds: "Story Theater is special stuff that will draw raves from some and leave others less enthusiastic. You just have to find out for yourself."

"The Good Woman of Setzuan," the Bertolt play in a

Ralph Manheim translation, opened the sixth season of the Lincoln Center Repertory Company at the Vivian Beaumont Theater. A "bold" undertaking, says Clive Barnes of The Times, of the attempt to present Brecht in English, but "the problems posed by Brecht emerge from both the translation of the plays and their actual staging." AP critic William Glover says, "Germany's master playwright of proletarian plaudits" stuck in dense dialect depths. The cast includes Philip Bosco, Frances Foster and Stephen Elliott among "the more persuasive performers," Glover says.

"Earthlight Theater," a creation of the Earthlight ensemble under the direction of Allan Mann, offers a "gentle" evening of theater, "mostly music, mime and movement," according to Mel Gussow in The Times. The cast ("heavy with hair and wearing jumpseats"), mingles with the audience before the show and shares their pillows on the floor. "One warms to these young people and the atmosphere of innocence and goodwill," says the critic. The show "intends to be disarming and it is."

Technological, rather than musically technical, matters were on his mind when we talked at his hotel suite a few days ago. Public address systems, for example, and microphones. They are rarely satisfactory.

"It beats me," he was saying, "it's possible that we can put men on the moon but haven't yet achieved a universal

## Music in London

## Tony Bennett vs. Technology

By Henry Pleasants

**L**ONDON.—Tony Bennett, as almost everyone knows, "left his heart in San Francisco." That, at least, is what he says every time he sings the song; and he has sung it thousands of times.

In a sense, it is true. He first sang "I Left My Heart in San Francisco" in, of all places, San Francisco, at the Fairmont Hotel in 1952. It became, and still is, his biggest hit. Such things happen from time to time, with a singer and a song: Al Jolson and "My Mammy"; Bing Crosby and "When the Blue of the Night"; and Frank Sinatra and "The Young at Heart."

Tony Bennett is singing "San Francisco" twice a day at the Palladium, and he's doing rather more than that. Since he can't take his audience to see the city, he brings the city to them in a moving picture color projection showing him in windbreaker, wandering through the streets and parks, while the real Tony, suddenly looking very small, sings the song.

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More is involved in this than just a tribute by a native New Yorker to a city that has meant so much to him. Tony is looking ahead to video cassettes and video discs, and this is the form he thinks the presentation of songs will take. Just the singer standing there and singing won't be enough. A lot of imagination will be required, and, of course, a lot of money.

Technological, rather than musically technical, matters were on his mind when we talked at his hotel suite a few days ago. Public address systems, for example, and microphones. They are rarely satisfactory.

"It beats me," he was saying, "it's possible that we can put men on the moon but haven't yet achieved a universal



Tony Bennett

high standard of sound amplification. Good P.A. systems exist, of course, and so do good microphones. But the itinerant singer, unless he carries his own system with him, has to make do with the local set-up, and too often the set-up is bad.

In America, Tony carries his own system with him, and he plans to bring it to Europe next year. He equates the singer facing bad amplification with the jazz musician, or any other musician, having to play on a bad instrument. The microphone can't make a voice any better than it actually is, any more than a good instrument makes a good musician. But bad P.A. can rob a beautiful voice of much of its beauty, and wreck the effect of a good instrumental backing.

Using a Mike

As is true of all popular singers, Tony Bennett offers no apologies for his use of the mike. "I think of it," he says, "as an instrument on which I play with my voice. It is my means of singing to an audience intimately. Al Jolson, in pre-amplification days, used to leave the stage and work from the aisles, in order to establish that

intimacy. Today, the us in the audience." Jolson sang well in of amplification, by Bing Crosby, says I taught us all how to taught us a lot about too; but it was from sides that most of our generation learned phrasing."

To this day, Tony preserves reflects his identity with jazz and he likes nothing better than working with a band, especially Count Basie or Buddy Rich's, singing with the Count Basie Orchestra at the Royal Albert Hall. In January, there will be a sprinkling of jazz in the orchestra to of the program to feel at home—and to symphony players bouncing Basie-Bennett.

## Guitar Concert

Julian Bream will be for the first perf. Richard Rodney Bennett Concerto Nov. 18 Elizabeth Hall in Los Angeles will be ed by André Previn

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Page 9

**Britain Steps Up Aid to Rolls-Royce**

(Continued from Page 1)  
ment, which has repeatedly said a policy of not helping "lame ducks." The government has in fact just abolished Industrial Reorganization, which invested in firms in just such circumstances.

The contract does allow for future price escalation, the company said, but only on a stringent formula. It said the result would mean delivery of about 600 engines at contract price over the next five years at substantial losses. The three engines for each Trident are priced together at about \$24 million.

Nevertheless, the statement said, Rolls was confident of future profitability. It had orders on hand totaling \$765 million for 96 cents.

Rolls is known for its abilities, but they represent small part of its turnover. It has had a high reputation as a jet engine manufacturer. Survival is essential not only for British prestige terms, connection with many industrial contracts and expectations.

need, which is wrestling with its own financial crisis, is tied to this Rolls engine for survival. The aircraft is scheduled for a first flight in California day.

engines are also used in Anglo-French supersonic Concorde, and in several national European combat under development, and could be vital to possible or European airbus now discussion.

Addition to the government, which have pledged another billion in loans to Rolls,

**U.K. Under More Pressure To Crack Down on Inflation**

By Louis Nevin

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—International pressure increased today on Britain's Conservative government to abandon its non-intervention economic policy and take immediate action to halt the country's accelerating inflation.

Emile van Lennep, Secretary General of the 22-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, expressed concern over the high rate of inflation in Brit-

ain. In a 45-minute talk with Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber, informants said, he urged quick moves to curb the upward race between prices and wages.

A four-man team of experts from the International Monetary Fund, due here tomorrow for a regular examination of Britain's account books, is expected to back up Mr. van Lennep's plea.

Prime Minister Edward Heath flatly rejected such a move in a nationwide television broadcast this week.

The Tory government, Mr. Heath said, was completely opposed to intervention and believed it was the duty of industry and the trade unions to bring down prices and halt exorbitant wage claims.

The prime minister called this "change of course" in economic policy that his government was initiating.

Informants said Mr. van Lennep repeated to Mr. Barber the warning he made in a speech yesterday that: "The U.K. inflationary problem is among the most serious in all OECD countries."

"Wages are rising as fast as in almost any OECD country but the productivity increase is among the lowest."

British productivity rose by three percentage points over the 13 months to Aug. 31, according to offi-

cials cited higher costs of raw materials, which bit into margins. Exports pulled in £233 million, up nearly \$10 million from a year ago, but sales improved by only 1%.

sales rose 4 percent to \$1 billion (£749.23 million) from

£230 million in the year-ago half year.

The company said it expects the second-half of the year to benefit from better trading conditions and predicted pre-tax profit for the full year of about £40 million.

Takeda Increase

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—Takeda Chemical Industries said today that after-tax profits for the first fiscal 1971 half were up 8 percent on an 11 percent gain in revenue.

Earnings in the six months ended Sept. 30 amounted to 7.46 billion yen (\$20.9 million), up from 6.29 billion yen in the year-earlier period. Gross sales rose to 90.06 billion yen from 80.97 billion.

Urtaulds Earnings Decline

ION, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—Urtaulds Ltd. said today that net attributable to the company six months ended Sept. 30 amounted to £2.2 million (\$22.08 million) from £1.2 million in the like period.

fiber and textile firm said profit fell to £19.6 million from £15.4 million and interest to £5.7 million.

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**The Post-Marxian Specter: Inflation**

By Henry Owen

*The writer is a former chairman of the U.S. State Department Policy Planning Council.*

(SHINGTTON (UPI)—A specter is haunting Europe. That's what Karl Marx said over a century ago, and he's still right. Only, the specter has changed. Inflation has replaced classism as the No. 1 threat to governments in Western Europe.

was partly responsible for the overturn of the Minister Harold Wilson, and it helped to gain losses suffered in recent elections by labor parties in Sweden and West Germany.

Prices in most European countries are rising at least 5 percent annually. The basic cause is the same as in the United States: No one yet found out how to combine full employment and price stability in a mature industrial society for any substantial time.

Compounded by Wages

The problem is compounded by wage demands in increasingly aggressive trade union movement and by pressures for growing social grants, which generally contribute budgetary deficits. The central banks have generally followed conservative policies, but they are unable single-handedly to restore the imbalance.

What are the prospects for reversing this? New governments are usually full of good intentions. The French government of President Georges Pompidou launched a policy of financial stability. In Italy, Prime Minister Emilio Colombo promised to cut government expenditures and impose new taxes.

Germany's Economics Minister Karl Schiller ended tax concessions on investments and set a temporary tax surcharge of 10 percent in an effort to slow the economy. Prime Minister Edward Heath's ministers in England urged businesses to resist steep wage rates, and have proposed legislation to reduce union power.

Inflation Will Continue

as in the United States, these efforts meet growing political resistance. And none of these policies will restrain inflation unless governments are prepared to stick with them, to the hilt of anguish from powerful domestic interests. On the basis of past experience, this is unlikely. Inflation will continue.

Some policies have not so far offered

European countries an easy way out. Many of these countries have some form of voluntary wage and price guidelines. Results have been uneven, despite some temporary successes. In most countries, union leaders pay them little attention. And businessmen have found that it is easier to give in to the unions, and pass the freight on to the consumer, than to face prolonged work stoppages.

There is at least one notable exception—Finland—where a pact among government, labor, industry, and other interests has worked. But these guidelines have the force of law and, in Europe as elsewhere, compulsory wage and price controls have only proved feasible in exceptional circumstances and for brief periods of time.

Certain Lack of Cander

The most important economic lesson of 25 years of postwar European history is the one that Robert Gordon of the University of Chicago reached by analyzing recent U.S. experience: Industrial countries can either restrain inflation, or they can maintain full employment, but no government—however gifted—can reasonably hope to do both for any substantial period.

So far no political leader, on either side of the Atlantic, has been wholly candid on this point. Public opinion is in the grip of political myth—that full employment and price stability can be reconciled—as powerful as the pre-Keynesian myth that the way to cure depressions was by "putting the economy through the wringer." Like that earlier myth, it will die hard, after a good deal of suffering all round.

From discarding this myth all will benefit; but governments in power will benefit most. Their critics can exploit the hope that price stability and full employment can somehow both be attained; but responsible governments must accept the political choice of choosing where to place the emphasis between these two goals.

The real issue will then be seen as not how to achieve both—or, indeed, whether completely to achieve either—of these goals, but what balance to strike between them. There will almost surely be some unemployment and some inflation; the question is how much of each—and how to improve the trade-off between them through structural changes in the economy.

**Money Troubles Still Multiplying For Du Pont Heir**

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT)—The financial woes of Laminot du Pont Copeland Jr., whose personal liabilities exceed his assets by \$37 million, continued to mushroom yesterday with the following developments:

• A small Midwest bank prepared to initiate recovery action after it was ordered by the Controller of the Currency to write off \$400,000 in loans (representing 40 percent of the bank's net worth) to Mr. Copeland and three companies in which he is involved.

• Winthrop Lawrence Corp., of which Mr. Copeland is chairman and a major shareholder, filed under Chapter XI of the bankruptcy act, listing assets of \$32.6 million and liabilities of \$30.4 million.

Mr. Copeland filed his personal bankruptcy petition Oct. 20, listing more than 100 creditors, mainly of trust funds and insurance companies.

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**IT&T Sales And Profits Rise Sharply**

The company said in a statement that the cost of the engine had risen steeply because of unforeseen technical problems and rises in labor and material prices.

At the government's insistence, independent accountants are being sent in to check on production costs and prospective rises of the RB 211-22.

Rolls said also that it has been

"necessary to agree that dividends on the ordinary capital will be limited to a nominal figure for a number of years."

The company reported a half-year trading loss and an expected, but not yet incurred, loss for the fiscal year at \$115.4 million—mostly the result of the increased engine development costs, it said.

All this sent Rolls shares plunging on the London Stock Exchange from \$138 to a new low of

\$127 a share.

Third-quarter revenue was up 11 percent to \$1.49 billion and for the nine months it was up 13 percent at \$4.4 billion.

Harold S. Genen, president, said the high percentage increases are in part attributable to the inclusion of Hartford Fire Insurance Co., which recently became a subsidiary of IT&T. He noted that 1969 figures had been restated to reflect "pooling of interests" transactions, including the operations of Hartford.

**Occidental Net Falls, Libyan Curbs Are Cited**

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—International Telephone & Telegraph yesterday reported sharp gains in third-quarter and nine-month sales and profits.

Consolidated profits in the third quarter rose 24 percent to \$83 million, or 75 cents a share from the year-ago quarter. For the first nine months, net income was up 30 percent at \$238.5 million, or \$2.17 a share.

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ing on the New York Stock Exchange from \$138 to a new low of

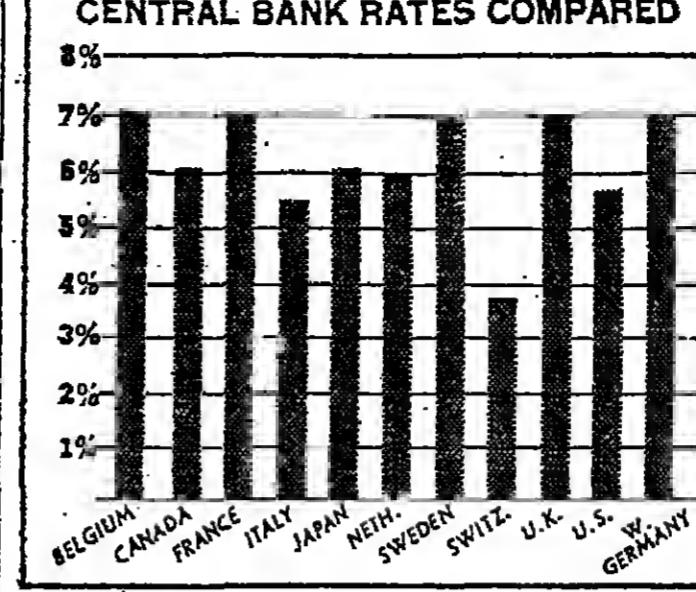
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**Central Bank Rates Compared**

**CENTRAL BANK RATES COMPARED****Policy Shift at Fed Is Spotted In Wake of Discount Rate Cut**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The 7 percent West German discount

lowering of the discount rate to rate and possibly others.

Reports from Basel over the 15 U.S. Federal Reserve district, which leading central bank governors were preparing a turnaround in Fed policy on tight money.

This was made clear by Fed chairman Arthur F. Burns, who said in a Washington Post article that additional changes in the

rate of interest rates not matched by cuts in other countries, would hurt the U.S. balance of payments by encouraging money to flow out of that country in search of higher interest rates overseas.

"In this way, the discount rate is the Eurodollar market," Emminger observes.

The Fed's formal announcement yesterday said the cut "was on recognition of reductions that have taken place in other short-term interest rates, and is designed to come significant overseas inflows as it could lead to an impact on Eurodollar rates."

The U.S. cut was promptly followed by the Bank of Canada, which said its lending rate would be lowered to 6 percent from 6.5 percent effective tomorrow.

For Canada, it was the fourth reduction in five months and considering the heavy links between the North American nations, not unexpected.

Despite the small size of the U.S. cut, some European monetary sources believe it could pave the way for a modest reduction in the accounts.

**Morning Rally Fizzles, But NYSE Prices Gain**

By Varian G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT)—pared with yesterday's 12.03 million. The stock market bad all the good news in the world this morning," a Wall Street broker declared today. "So some of my customers took their profits."

It was a day to remember in the financial district, an area that has been starved for good news lately. But strong early price gains on the New York Stock Exchange faded during the week.

Merger Impact

Parke, Davis rose 2 3/8 to 27 1/2 as the most active issue. Warner-Lambert, the third most heavily traded stock, fell 1 1/2 to 64 3/4. Scheduled for completion Friday is a merger of the two large drug concerns.

Telex, No. 3 on the active roster, rose 5/8 to 20 3/8. Glamour issues generally displayed an easier trend toward the closing bell, giving further evidence of the day's profit-taking activity.

International Business Machines, for example, slipped 1 3/4 to 297 1/4 after selling as high as 301 1/2.

**Washington D.C. Bank Cuts Rate**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11

WP)—First National Bank of

Washington today reduced its

prime lending rate from the

prevailing level of 7 1/2 per-

cent to 7 1/4 percent.

Large local banks apparently

were unwilling to follow

suit.

**U.S. Sells Last of Its Silver**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT)—It has about 35 million ounces of mostly unrefined metal car-

yesterday by selling the last of a marked for Eisenhower silver dollar board that once amounted to billions of dollars

When the Treasury stepped out of the silver business for the first time in 184 years, it marked the sold.

For industrial consumers—makers of photographic film, silver-ware, jewelry, sophisticated con-



## **New York Stock Exchange Trading**

Stocks and Div. in 3	Stocks and Div. in 5	Stocks and Div. in 3	Stocks and Div. in 5
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#### **Ask for information:**



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## American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 - Stocks and Div. In \$										1970 - Stocks and Div. In \$										1970 - Stocks and Div. In \$												
Nth Low.		Div. In \$		Sis. 100s. First		High. Low		Last. Chg.		Net High. Low.		Div. In \$		Sis. 100s. First		High. Low		Last. Chg.		Net High. Low.		Div. In \$		Sis. 100s. First		High. Low		Last. Chg.				
10%	6%	Abercrombie & Fitch Co.	4	85	015	250	250	+1	-1	250	11	Calco Inc.	38	115	115	100	100	100	100	100	200	9%	Elgin Nat'l. Corp.	18	115	115	100	100	100	100	100	100
6%	2%	Acme, Nammill	12	212	212	212	212	-1	-1	114	312	Barblynn, Inc.	4	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	100	100	Homeo. Co.	30	221	221	214	214	214	214	214	214
2%	2%	Acres, Prec.	17	125	125	125	125	-1	-1	171	51	Barnes Eng.	9	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	Emery In.	30	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
12%	5%	Adams Russel	31	324	324	324	324	-1	-1	84	212	Barnwell Ind.	76	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	105	Empire Fin.	45	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
15%	5%	Admiral Int'l.	14	724	724	724	724	-1	-1	18	18	Barrett Med.	30	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	Barrett Med.	30	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
12%	5%	Aerojet Inc.	41	416	416	416	416	-1	-1	254	6	Barry-Wat.	30	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	Barry-Wat.	30	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
27%	6%	Aerospace Flight	30	15	15	15	15	-1	-1	14	3%	Barrett Med.	33	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Barrett Med.	33	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
27%	6%	Aerostar	100	22	115	115	115	-1	-1	11	2%	Bartholomew Co.	24	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	Bartholomew Co.	24	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
10%	6%	Aerostar	51	57	57	57	57	-1	-1	1	2%	Baruch Fost.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Baruch Fost.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
14%	6%	Aerospace Prod.	44	44	44	44	44	-1	-1	111	9%	Barwick ET	5	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	Barwick ET	5	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
12%	3%	AEC Price	15	65	65	65	65	-1	-1	229	2%	Bartec Corp.	185	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	Bartec Corp.	185	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171
11%	3%	Atken Ind.	4	4	4	4	4	-1	-1	107	5%	Batson Ref.	2	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	Batson Ref.	2	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
16%	2%	Aircraft Ind'l.	173	145	145	145	145	-1	-1	205	2%	Bennus Corp.	8	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	Bennus Corp.	8	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
15%	2%	Airflow B	25	20	18	18	18	-1	-1	20	1%	Bluebird Ind.	30	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	Bluebird Ind.	30	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
15%	2%	Alex Ma	35	23	23	23	23	-1	-1	20	1%	Boeing Co.	15	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	Boeing Co.	15	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
20%	1%	Altaf Ind.	20	27	26	26	26	-1	-1	10%	1%	Bonita Corp.	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Bonita Corp.	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
20%	1%	Altaf Ind.	20	27	26	26	26	-1	-1	10%	1%	Bertea Corp.	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Bertea Corp.	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
12%	1%	Alaska Airt.	24	24	24	24	24	-1	-1	101	1%	Bertea Corp.	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Bertea Corp.	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
14%	1%	Alaska Airt.	24	24	24	24	24	-1	-1	101	1%	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
10%	1%	Alaska Airt.	15	15	15	15	15	-1	-1	101	1%	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
15%	1%	Alaska Airt.	15	15	15	15	15	-1	-1	101	1%	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
15%	1%	Alaska Airt.	15	15	15	15	15	-1	-1	101	1%	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
15%	1%	Alaska Airt.	15	15	15	15	15	-1	-1	101	1%	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
15%	1%	Alaska Airt.	15	15	15	15	15	-1	-1	101	1%	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
15%	1%	Alaska Airt.	15	15	15	15	15	-1	-1	101	1%	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
15%	1%	Alaska Airt.	15	15	15	15	15	-1	-1	101	1%	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
15%	1%	Alaska Airt.	15	15	15	15	15	-1	-1	101	1%	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Bertea Corp.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
15%	1%	Alaska Airt.	15	15	15	15																										





## U.S. Entry Holds Off Miss Dan II

# Fort Marcy Wins at Laurel

By Joe Nichols

DET. Nov. 11 (NYT).—It became a millionaire at the age of 60. Virginia-painter, owned by philanthropist Paul Melville, is among the 28,764 fans beating Miss Dan II of France, a length, with Bacino third, trailing by another year.

Those who backed the winner collected \$4,200 for \$1, while Fort Marcy, running as well as he ever has in his brilliant career, added the first prize purse of \$10,000 to his bankroll. He now has a total of \$1,042,200 in earnings.

A field of ten, representing eight nations, competed in the \$150,000 invitation event of 1 1/2 miles on the turf, made soft by the rain that fell intermittently all night and through the day. It probably was the unusual softness that ac-

curred for Fort Marcy's time of 2:42 4/5 being the slowest for the International over the current distance.

The success was Fort Marcy's second in the International, his first being in 1967.

Velasquez, Cleve Brush

Jorge Velasquez was the jockey on Fort Marcy, and he came as close as a man possibly could to losing \$10,000, the winning rider's customary share of the big purse. For Velasquez flew to Laurel for the race, but the weather conditions were such as to cause delays on both ends of the trip.

As it was, he arrived here only

a scant minute before he would have been declared ineligible and another jockey substituted for him. In the same plane with Velasquez was Ron Turcotte, who rode Canada's Fanfrelache to a seventh-place finish in the event.

The form that stood up so well for Fort Marcy did not obtain for the other "strong" horses in the field, Fiddle Isle of the United States, and Lorenzaccio, the English conqueror of the famous Nijinsky. Fiddle Isle, with Willie Shoemaker riding, was fourth, a nose back of Bacino, and Lorenzaccio, Lester Piggott up, was right behind him.

Miss Dan II and Bacino were outsiders in the betting. Their respective riders were Alfred Gillet and Carlos Astorga.

Moves on Turn

Velasquez kept Fort Marcy well in the pace in the early running when Fanfrelache and Senador, representing Venezuela, alternated at leading. On the turn into the stretch, though, Fort Marcy made his move, and when he did, it was apparent that it was all over.

The victory was the fifth in 13 attempts this year for Fort Marcy. The 6-year-old son of Amerigo is trained by Elliott Burch. The latter accompanied Mellon in the victory circle where the owner accepted the trophy from Maj. Gen. Sir Randle Foden, senior steward of the British Jockey Club.

Burch said: "I did not give Jorge instructions. He knows the horse. Fort Marcy seemed to handle the going very well. He had on mud-caulks. He has always worn them."

Ninth U.S. Victory

The winner carried 127 pounds, the same as the older horses in the race. The fillies, Miss Dan and Fanfrelache, totaled 121.

The order of finish back of Senador, was Fanfrelache, Carter 2 of West Germany, Sol De Noche of Uruguay and Beauceron of France.

The United States' victory was the ninth in the history of the International. In second place, with five triumphs, is France. Out of respect for the passing of General de Gaulle, the French flag in the infield, was at half staff throughout the day.

Ashe, Ralston, Smith Advance In Paris Tennis

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AP).—Americans continued to fare well today in the second round of the Paris Open indoor tennis tournament as Arthur Ashe, Dennis Ralston and Sam Smith advanced, Smith with the expense of another American, fifteen-year-old Cliff Ritchey of San Angelo, Tex.

One American, Clark Graebner, suffered defeat, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4, after forcing No. 2 seed Ken Rosewall to his limit.

Ralston needed two tie-breaker victories to defeat Jean-Baptiste Chaufray of France, 7-6, 5-7, 7-6. During the three sets, only one game went against service. That was in the 11th game of the second set when Ralston lost after serving two double-faults. But Chaufray, 21-year-old French champion, cracked in the tie-breaker series, losing one vital point on his own service each time.

Ashe coasted by Cliff Drysdale of South Africa, 6-1, 6-3.

Smith defeated Davis Cup team-mate Ritchey, 6-3, 6-2. Smith had his big service working to perfection in the first set, serving five consecutive love games. Ritchey never got his delivery under control, and never threatened.

In late first-round results yesterday, Chaufray advanced by upsetting Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4; Ritchey topped Peter Barthès of France, 6-3, 6-2; and Australia's Roy Emerson breezed against competitor Ray Ruffels, 6-2, 6-4.

The quarter-finals will be played on Friday at Courteline Stadium. Tomorrow's program was canceled because of the day of national mourning for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

**Ellis Wins 1st Bout Since Title Defeat**

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Nov. 11 (UPI).—Former World Boxing Association champion Jimmy Ellis stunned Peru's Roberto Davila with a roundhouse right last night and followed with a minute-long barrage on the ropes for a technical knockout at 2:26 of the seventh round at Miami Beach Auditorium.

Ellis, 197, won the first three rounds and appeared headed for an easy victory before Davila, 201, rallied in the fourth.

**Grenoble to Host Meet**

PARIS, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—The first European Athletics Association Congress decided that next year's European Indoor Athletics Championships will be held in the French resort of Grenoble on March 11-12.

"There were no concessions asked for and none granted," said Jim Harding, a firm disciplinarian who is in the second year of a four-year contract.

Floridians 118 (Key), 32, 112, 106 (Jones 26, skirt 22). Prost

127 (Waco 27, Robbins 27, Home 27).

Oliva 2d, Killebrew 3d

well Voted AL MVP

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The Baltimore Orioles, baseball's 1970 champions, avenged a shutout in post-season honors day when Boog Powell, their mammoth first baseman, was the American League's most valuable player. Powell, whose home hitting powered the Orioles throughout the season, easily defeated his competitors in gaining award and that his teammates, Robinson and Franklin, each won once in the seven years.

Oliva is Second

Oliva of Minnesota was with 187, Harmon Killebrew and son's winner, third with Carl Yastrzemski of Boston, 136, and Frank Tafur of Washington fifth.

Powell was ecstatic at the award, he also said he dissolve some of the sentiment he had felt other Orioles had not received he thought they served.

Weaver, the Baltimore r, recently lost out to Houk of the Yankees in nager of the year's voting, in Perry of Minnesota at the Orioles' two 24-victory, Dave McNally like Cuellar, for the CY Award.

was ridiculous," Powell by telephone from his in Miami, Fla. "I feel slighted in those awards hope this helps make up in both the MVP and Cy Young ballooning.

Boog Powell

Ever since he helped the Orioles clamber Cincinnati in the World Series, Powell has relaxed by swimming in his pool every day and fishing on Biscayne Bay in his 18-foot boat.

Playing his ninth full season in the majors, Powell, 29 years old, batted .297, hit 35 homers and drove in 114 runs.

Alex Johnson of the California Angels, the league's batting champion, finished eighth while Ron Perranoski, Minnesota's sterling reliever, became the only pitcher this year to have received a first-place vote in both the MVP and Cy Young ballooning.

## Rock Sonics Shade Knicks, title Cavaliers Drop 15th

DET. Nov. 11 (NYT).—By backcourt men as been four nights before angles, the New York Supersonics won an 8-point lead the fourth quarter of an test and bowed to the SuperSonics last night,

Supersonics won despite red players. Bob Rule is the season, Don Smith and Larry Clemens were both id Don Kojis dislocated a in the first quarter and did after that.

Snyder, Lennie Wilkens (coach) and Lee Wilmored 64 of Seattle's 93 nd accounted for the last the Supersonics outset. In a frenzied final four during which the teams er more than 3 points

who led the Supersonics with sank the winning basket seconds to play on a jump the right side. It took e's ninth tie at 91-91. ends later, Wills Reed rd for an offensive foul

the Supersonics were maneuvering for another tie.

Warriors 168, Cavaliers 74 Cleveland equalled the NBA record for consecutive defeats at the start of a season by losing 109-74, to San Francisco. The defeat was the 15th straight for the Cavaliers, and gives them a share of a futility mark established by the now defunct Denver Nuggets in 1949-50.

Royals 138, Trail Blazers 121 Cincinnati scored 16 straight points to start the fourth quarter and broke open a close game with 57 percent shooting percentage to defeat Portland, 138-121. Portland scored its first point of the final period with 7:38 remaining.

Bulls 118, Lakers 96 Chicago, behind the 32 points of Jerry Sloan, coasted to a 118-96 victory over Los Angeles.

Hawks 103, Kings 104 Lou Hudson hit three free throws in the last 45 seconds to insure an Atlanta victory over Philadelphia, 103-104.

Bruins Pad NHL Lead In East; Kings Win

BOSTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—First-period power-play goals by John Bucyk and John McKenzie powered the first-place Boston Bruins to a three-point East Division National Hockey League lead in a 6-3 conquest of the Vancouver Canucks last night.

Giles Marotte slapped in a 60-foot shot at Pittsburgh in the first two minutes of the game and Bob Pulford added two goals as the Los Angeles Kings defeated the Penguins, 5-1.

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HOLD THE FORT—Jockey Jorge Velasquez urges America's Fort Marcy to a length victory over France's Miss Dan II in yesterday's Washington, D.C., International.

## An Original Concept Is Born Again

### Club Football Gains Ground

By Arthur Daley

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Once upon a time Fordham's foot-hounds had a fast-reaching aim, an invitation to the Rose Bowl and the concomitant opportunity for quick recognition as the best team in the land. On a couple of occasions the Rams almost got the call, but eventually settled for Colton Bowl and Sugar Bowl appearances. In the past three decades, though, Fordham has lowered its sights and hasn't looked westward much beyond Weehawken, the garden spot of New Jersey.

There are clear-cut reasons for this more modest outlook. A national inter-collegiate power before Pearl Harbor, Fordham abandoned football for the duration of the war and then resumed afterwards on a partially de-emphasized basis, a condition that was not only ridiculous but self-defeating. Again the Maroons abandoned the gridiron. Six years ago, Fordham under-girded spearheaded a movement of shattering import.

They brought completely amateur football back to college campuses. They did it with a thing called club football and their program caught on all over the country. Actually this was the way it began back in those distant days when an emotionally wrought player offered the immortal words "I'd die for dear Rutgers."

In its original form college football was instigated by students, financed by students and even played by students. But when it boomed into big business, the businessmen running it certainly weren't about to entrust this moneymaking machine to amateur bookworms. They awarded scholarships for brains, not brains. Students made varsity football teams only by accident. But club football never had anyone but students.

This persistent left hand of "King Henry," as one London paper called him, has been plugging away for 16 years and it once floored Cassius Clay. The right is used only for protection and to smarten up his opponent. The Englishman has always had a reputation for being a steady, hard-working, legitimate heavyweight.

In a way that's now the trouble with Henry. He is a known quantity. Promoters who want to make a quick million look for the freakish and mysterious. Until last night, Urtain was a freakish mystery. Alas, the suspense is over. So are the dreams of many who envisioned Urtain fighting in the Barcelona bullring against Clay.

Harold Conrad, vice-president of Sports Action, Inc., a firm in the United States dealing with closed circuit television, was at Wembley last night. He said: "I didn't realize

how come here to see a 36-year-old fighter. And there's no point now that he won in setting up something with Clay because Clay has already beaten Cooper twice."

Conrad then said that if Urtain can win a few more fights and build himself up again then come

For the future:

Joe Bugner of England is 20 years old and a good prospect.

There is Karl Mildenberger of West Germany, who is coming out of retirement.

And then there's this big Basque who, as the story once went, used to lift 400-pound stones to his shoulder, who, as a youth, was run over by a car except that his stomach muscles were so strong that he just got up and walked away; who until last night had 34 victories in 35 fights, 33 within the distance, and was really and truly the heavyweight champion of Europe.

Cooper returned to his Wembley home for the first time in six weeks last night. During his training, he lived in a hotel near the gym. "It makes me a hungry fighter," he once said. When he arrived home, he found that his mother had been in the hospital for the last ten days with a heart condition, which his wife kept secret.

Cooper's immediate plans are to go to South Africa for a few fights. He never fights more than twice a year in Europe because the tax bite is too large.

He won't be meeting a Frazer or a Clay. Cooper, who has slowed down, probably has about a fight or two left.

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## Art Buchwald

**The Losers Count**

**WASHINGTON.** — Have you ever wondered what happens to a person who loses an election in the United States? It isn't pretty sight to see.

"Hello is this the AFL-CIO headquarters?" I'd like to speak to Mr. Novak."

"Mr. Novak, this is Jerry Collenberg C-O-L-E-N-E-B-R-E-G. That's right..."

You remember I was running for congressman from the Second Congressional District? Well, as you know, I lost and J-E-R-R-Y Collenberg ... We had lunch together and you told me how pleased you were that someone with new blood was in the race. ... We did too have lunch together! Hal Walker, my campaign manager, was with me. ... You don't remember him?"

He said he was very interested in defeating my opponent and you would do anything to help him. Well, Mr. Novak, I'm sorry I didn't win. But what I have is calling about was that I have this \$50,000 dollars deficit and I was wondering if ... Mr. Novak? Mr. Novak! ... Operator we've been cut off."

"Hello, is this the National Association of Machine Gun Manufacturers? Do you have a lobbyist named Thompson? Could you please connect me. ... Mr. Thompson is Jerry Collenberg, C-O-L-E-N-E-B-R-E-G. Oh you remember me? ... Yes, thank you very much. I was hoping to do better, but my opponent outspent me two to one. ... I have a letter in front of me from you indicating that the National Association of Machine Gun Manufacturers was interested in my race and I replied that I was very flattered that you even knew I was running.

You got my letter? ... Good. ... Mr. Thompson, I have a deficit of \$50,000 dollars and I was wondering if the NAMGM would be willing to help out. ... What's that? ... You never contribute to congressional elections?

"I know it's against the law, Mr. Thompson, but you indicated in your letter that individuals in the machine gun business were willing to make personal contributions to my campaign. ... It's right here in your letter. ... Mr. Thompson we've been cut off."

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Buchwald

**Ingmar Bergman is now shooting "The Touch," his 35th film. Financed by American backers, the A.B.C. Pictures Corp., it is the Swedish director's first film for a foreign company, his first**

**film in English, and his first with a non-Scandinavian star. The account of a rare visit to a Bergman production during filming will be in three parts:**

**the actor, the team, the director.**

**Elliott Gould: The American In Ingmar Bergman's Troupe**

**STOCKHOLM.** — An artist's works are inevitably bound each to each. The links between Ingmar Bergman's films are especially strong, not only in themes, settings and even characters' names, but also because they are made by the same technicians in the same studios with a group of actors that has become known as Bergman's troupe. The greatest link is of course the films' source: Ingmar Bergman's life and dreams.

For Bergman to make a film in English with a foreign star and a budget that would reportedly pay for ten Swedish-backed films may seem a startling departure, but it is again part of the Bergman order of things.

His American backers had to consent to his working as usual in the old Solna studios outside Stockholm where no one is welcome but the Bergman tribe. They will not see an inch of "The Touch" until Bergman wants them to nor did they see his script until they had agreed to film it.

"Hello, Harry. I understand perfectly well why you didn't call after the election. I'm not sore, honest. ... Of course you were busy."

Harry, when I got into this race, you came to me and said it was the greatest moment in your life, and that you stand by me whether I won or lost. ... I was wondering if there was any chance of you getting together a committee to help me with my deficit? ... Oh, you're going skiing? ... Well, when you come back from skiing? ...

"You don't know who's getting back? I see. ... It's okay, Harry, of course I know you help if you could. ... You'd like to send me a check for 25 dollars? ... Are you sure you can spare it? ... I'm not being sarcastic. ... What are you getting mad at me for? I'm the one who lost the election..."

"Hello? Yes, dear. ... What's happening? They've come for the furniture? ... Who's come for the furniture? ... The advertising agency that ran my campaign? ... Oh God, tell them. I'll call party headquarters. ... Surely they'll help us out."

Hello, let me speak to the party treasurer. ... It's an emergency. ... Jerry Collenberg, J-E-R-R-Y C-O-L-E-N-E-B-R-E-G. ... Come by from wherever you are. ... and we'll be pleased for a lifetime."

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